

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

New Farm Relief Bill
 The Farm Board's Futures
 Spying on Traders Upheld by Circuit Court
 Farm Relief Under New Administration
 Convention Program of Superintendent's Society
 End of Dangerous Discrimination Demanded
 Boards Authority to Limit Fluctuations
 Agitators Wrangle Over Farm Relief
 Faulty Farm Leadership
 Futures Market a Stabilizer
 Regulating Farmer Will Depress Prices
 No Hedging With Stabilization Corporation While Ex-
 changes Were Closed
 All Grain Hazards Insurable
 Settlement of Fire Losses Deferred
 Changes in Code Rates
 The Three Major Obstacles Confronting the Grain Trade
 Today
 Getting Grain Business Back to Normal
 Box Cars Unfit for Grain
 More Farmers Protest Farm Board
 Another Favors Corn Alcohol in Gas
 Feed Manufacturers Want Changes in Rates
 Standardizing Grain Elevator Belting

Confesses Setting Fire to Elevator
 Feed Manufacturers Start Credit Exchange
 Feed Emergency Charges Continued Until September
 Ohio Reports '32 Movement of Feed
 Vitamin "A" Requirements of Pullets
 February Poultry Income Low
 Can a Chick Balance Its Ration?
 Feeding Vitamins
 Texas Rates on Batch Mixing
 Yellow Corn High in Vitamin "A"
 Dairy Feeds and Feeding
 Cottonseed vs. Linseed Cakes
 Formaldehyde for Oats and Barley
 Barley Seed Needs Testing
 Adaptable Red Clover Seed Advice
 For or Against Seedsmen?
 Mail Order Seed Unlicensed
 New Barley and Wheat Offered
 Warnings on Rye in the South
 State Seed Cleaning
 Wheat is Cleaner
 Create Business by Analyzing Territory
 Colorado Lamb Feeding
 Attempts to Increase Vitamin "D" in Milk Unsatisfactory



The 13,000,000 Bus. Elevator Under Construction at Albany for the Port of Albany Commission.
 [For View and Description of Pneumatic Unloaders see page 208]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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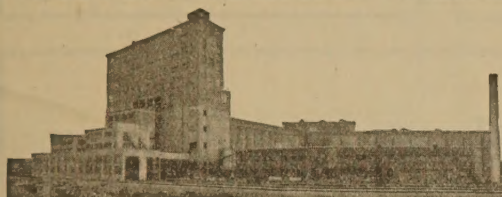
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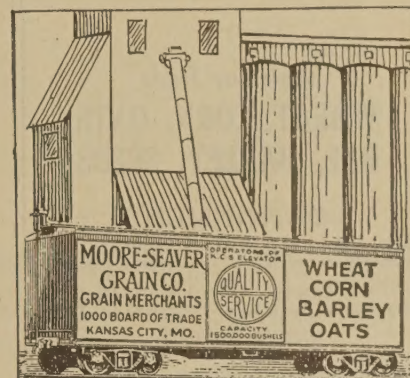
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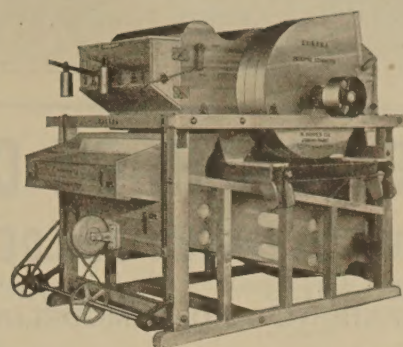
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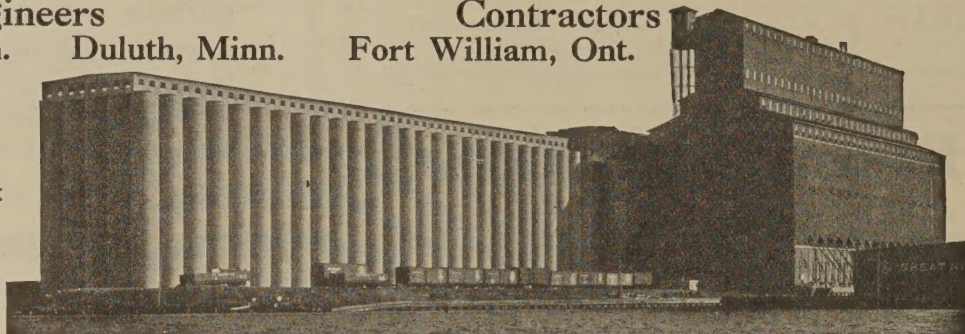
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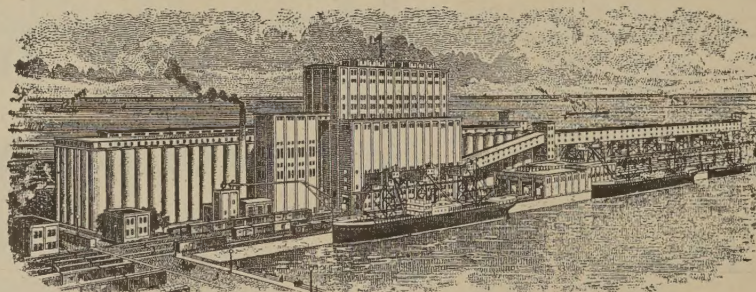
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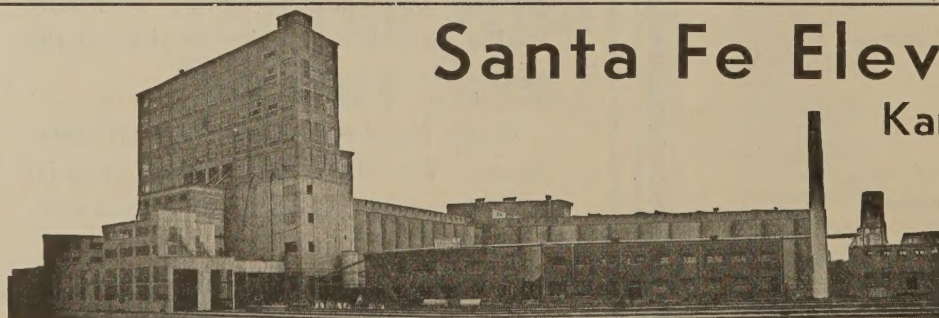
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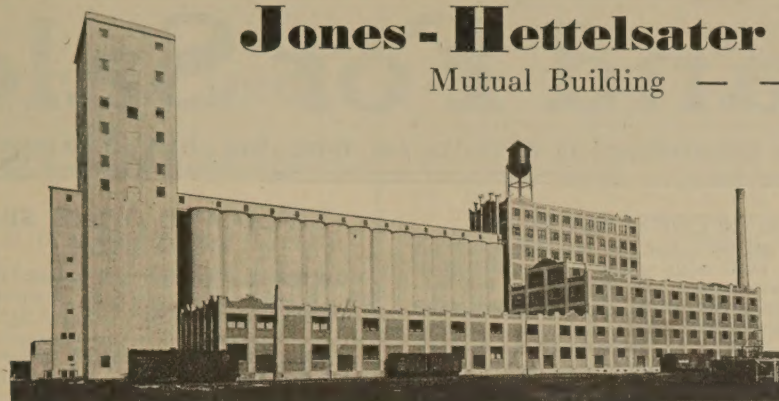
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

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8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

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designed and constructed by us under a single contract.

Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm. On each double page are the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½ x 12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with karetol back and corners.

Order Form 385. Price, \$3.00.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

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Provide extra storage and hoppers at surprisingly low cost. Shipped knocked down; take lowest freight rates. Easily erected by your own workmen. Quickly dismantled for moving if desired.

COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL TANKS have proved their economy and advantages to the milling and feed industry. Investigate these fire-proof, long-lasting tanks and bins of bolted construction. A card brings complete information and prices. Write today!

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HORNER & WYATT

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Designers of Grain Elevators and Feed Mills

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Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge

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Is Your Elevator Over-Insured?

In case of a fire you could only collect its replacement value. Why carry more insurance than you can collect?

An appraisal on present-day values might save you much more than the cost of the appraisal.

Appraisals, Designs, Plans and Specifications on Short Order.

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Simple - Complete - Safe

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

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If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

ZELNY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

**Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.**

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern iron-clad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ILLINOIS—25,000 bus. elvtr. for sale on C. M. & St. P. R. R. and C. B. & Q. R. R. Handles sidelines of lumber, coal, cement, seeds, twine, tile and feed. Cheap for quick sale. Address 70C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

50,000 BUSHEL CONCRETE terminal elevator for sale, built so additional storage can easily be added. Track and land to accommodate 2,000,000 bushel plant. Best of railroad facilities. For particulars address 70D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; on Santa Fe R. R.; good wheat, corn and feed territory; feed grinder and ton feed mixer; modern in every way; good neighborhood and long established trade; priced right. Address 69Y13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MICH.—Will sell partial interest, up to 50%, in a chain of bean and grain elevators, all elevators in excellent territory and in good physical condition; each station showing a profit; complete details will be sent on request. Write 70E3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann. Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

OREGON FLOURING MILL—In the heart of the beautiful Willamette Valley, an up-to-date, pressed brick construction, 300-bbl. capacity mill. Water power during nine months of the year with electric auxiliary 100-h.p. stand by privilege. Warehouses, dwellings, and various. Conservative appraisal, \$250,000. Will sell 1/3 interest or all, and give management to a capable person who feels they can manage successfully all land, property owned by company. Party wishes to retire. Fischer Bros. Milling Co., Corvallis, Oregon.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FIRST CLASS Grain Man, 17 yrs. exper., good bookkeeper, good mixer, and can handle any size business, wants position with a big farmers' elevator as manager, or would lease good elevator in good wheat territory. Best of refs. Write 70E1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WANTED

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator; 15 yrs. exper., thoroughly understand hedging; mixing grain and sidelines; best refs.; available April 1st. Address Box 386, Peoria, Ill.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED Manager wanted for grain and lumber business. Write Stockland Farmers Grain & Lumber Co., Stockland, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

COW PEAS, New Era and Mixed. Carlots or less. Samples and prices on request. R. F. Bastien, Vergennes, Ill.

ILLINOIS Red and Mammoth Clover for sale; also soybeans direct from grower. Lee Huey Seed Co., Plymouth, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

18 Column Figuring book, 300 pages of laid paper which will permit of ink entries, ruled 4 spaces to the inch 42 to the page. You can write in your own column headings to meet the varying needs of your business. Well bound in black cloth with red keratol back and corners. Price \$3.00. Order Special 738.

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, \$1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size 9½x12 ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

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Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

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The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

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MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, generators, engines, etc. Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, and ONE YEAR GUARANTEED. Complete stock list.

Bulletin No. 40

Seventy-two illustrated pages, mailed free on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 621 Sixth St., Rockford, Illinois.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINE WANTED

30 TO 40-H.P. DIESEL Engine wanted, must be in good running condition and cheap. Fithian Grain Co., Fithian, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WESTERN ROLLING Screen Cleaner Wanted, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ size; also Western Pitless Sheller No. 22. Current Grain Co., State Line, Ind.

WANT TO BUY— $\frac{1}{2}$ or one ton batch mixer in good condition, must be cheap. Will pay cash. Corray Bros. Inc., Lock Box 261, Urbana, Ill.

MIDGET MARVEL Flour Mill wanted, 50 or 75 bbl.; also 30 to 40-h.p. Diesel Engine. H. E. Brown, Burr Oak Mill & Elevtr., Burr Oak, Kans.

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and full description to 68H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

NO. 3 J. B. HAMMER Mill and 50-h.p. motor for sale, all complete and in good condition. F. J. Blackburn, Jacksonville, Ill.

ONE 500 TO 700-LB. Cap. Vertical combination loader, mixer and bagger, new—\$100.00. Box 5088, Gateway Sta., Kansas City, Mo.

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. **SAVE MONEY.** Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK CASH SALE—One Midget Marvel, 25-bbl. flour mill with packer, scourer, and cleaner, all in good condition. Mendon Service Grain Co., Mendon, Ohio.

BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER

Rebuilt at the factory and carrying the same guarantee as a new machine. **BARGAIN.**

Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co., 38 So. Canal St., Dayton, Ohio.

MOTORS 440 v 3-h.p. 60 cy. Squirrel cage with base plates; two 10-h.p. 850 r.p.m., two 100-h.p., 870 r.p.m., all with Cutler-Hammer Compensators; one Orville-Simpson Rotex Screen No. 42 dbl. screen with 2-h.p. motor, one No. 5 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with Texrope drive and motor if desired; one large steel plate fan; all in good condition.—H. E. Kiefer, Burlington, N. J.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT of Two Floating Grain Elevators. 250-h.p. steam boilers, 200-h.p. Buckeye engines, rope drives, belt pulleys, shafting, bearings, elevator belts and buckets (16", 20", 24", 30" wide), six (6) Fairbanks 100-bushel scales with hoppers complete, 14" screw conveyors, fans, power shovels (friction type), etc. All high class material in excellent condition. International Elevating Company, No. 1 Morris Street, Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; car puller; corn cutter; corn cracker and grader; corn shellers; corn meal bolters; cracked corn polisher; cob crusher; 1-portable corn sheller; 1-oat clipper; 2 & 3 pair high feed rolls; bag cleaner; bag piler; Humphrey manlift; grain cleaners all makes and sizes; hammer mills new and used; grain driers; new vertical batch mixers; horizontal mixers; elevators all sizes; automatic scales; exact weight scales; power shovel; bran packers; Hughes Alfalfa Bolter. Complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00 at Chicago. Weight, 4 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals 332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Pneumatic Unloading at Albany

As a part of the development of the Port of Albany as a deep water terminal for ocean ships up stream from New York on the Hudson River the Albany Port District Commission has erected a grain elevator to have a capacity of 13,000,000 bus.

Grain is unloaded into the elevator by conveyors from cars on one side and canal barges on the other. The rail unloading equipment is of the usual up-to-date type; and the boat unloading facility is unusually complete, having not only two regular marine legs, but an improved pneumatic suction system.

No expense was spared in making this the most outstanding grain unloading installation in the world.

Altho unique in several respects this installation is not an untried experiment. Prior to installation elaborate tests had been made by the Cargill Grain Co. at its elevator at Green Bay, Wis., to determine the adaptability of the system to the problems of the Albany Elevator, which is operated by that company under lease. The centrifugal exhauster was found well adapted for this particular service; and as a result of these tests, eight two-stage induction-motor-driven centrifugal exhausters were installed at the Albany elevator, each exhauster unit having a capacity of from 2,500 to 4,000 bushels of grain per hour, depending upon the kind of grain handled. In actual service, these exhausters have handled considerably more grain than called for by their guaranties.

It is interesting to note that a barge of grain is unloaded in less than an hour with only a few of the units in operation.

A recent boat shipment of flaxseed from South America was unloaded in less than 48 hours, which time included the breaking of the sacks. Part of the shipment was in bulk and part in bags to prevent shifting of cargo.

Air suction required to lift and convey the grain from the barges and boats is created by two-stage exhauster units, each driven by a 125 HP. 3,600 R.P.M. G. E. induction motor, the two stages being placed in separate housings mounted on either end of the motor with the exhauster impellers mounted directly on the extended motor shaft and supported by the ball bearings of the motor itself.

Each of the eight suction unloaders is complete in itself. A unit begins with a nozzle resting on the grain in the hull of the boat,

The nozzle is mounted on a section of flexible rubber hose of large diameter, and the hose in turn is bolted to a telescopic pipe section, specially treated for corrosion and plated to permit smooth and quick raising and lowering of the nozzles to accommodate the tide fluctuation and change in boat levels due to loads.

The telescopic pipes permit a change in elevation of 25 ft. and are operated by push button control on the motor driven hoists which are noticeable as installed on the underside of the upper walkway.

The vertical movement of the grain is completed in the telescopic section which is united at top by flexible hose to the swinging horizontal spout, the 25-foot boom of which can be swung thru an arc of 180 degrees, permitting covering a 50-foot area over a barge or boat. A fixed spout almost horizontal carries the grain to centrifugal separators where specially designed collectors and receivers and a special air filter in the system insure dustless operation. The grain is deposited on belt conveyors which transfer it to the grain elevator for storage.

Among the advantages claimed for pneumatic unloading of grain are: Only a comparatively small number of men are employed for unloading and no skilled labor is involved.

Unloading can be continued in all weathers and at all times, as the ship hatches only require openings sufficient to let the suction pipes thru and the grain is protected from rain and wind in the holds.

By quicker unloading the delay in port is very considerably reduced and earning power of vessels or barges is increased.

All grain which may have suffered in quality by being stored for a length of time in ship holds or bins is greatly improved by the pneumatic handling as the grain is naturally aired and cooled during the operation of the discharging. The resistance of the grain against spoiling by further storing is also increased by means of this airing process. All loss of grain during process of unloading is avoided.

No difficulty is encountered in unloading remote and spare hatches or bunkers as the suction pipes are flexible and can be put thru any opening and carried inside the vessel to any length.

Pneumatic installation can be built to the most exacting conditions and do not necessitate building the elevator at the dock's edge,

thereby reducing materially the cost of elevator construction.

The engraving herewith shows an ocean steamship being unloaded by suction; and on outside front cover page is a water-side view of the entire plant which was built by the Jas. Stewart Corp'n. The pneumatic suction system was constructed by the Brady Conveyors Corporation.

End of Dangerous Discrimination Demanded

Recently certain farm organizations sent an open letter to congress protesting against recommendations made by the Shannon committee after its investigation of government in business. One recommendation was to the effect that the government should not make loans to co-operative pets or other organizations at an interest rate below the cost to the government of its long-time obligations.

Most of the signers, congressmen say, have a direct financial interest in preserving the loan provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which permits them to borrow money from the government practically without cost. One of these, Farmers National Grain Corporation, with what has been called its scandalous salary grab, is enjoying a direct interest subsidy from the government of more than \$450,000 a year. This so-called co-operative has nearly 16 millions borrowed for ten years at $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent, or less than \$20,000 a year, whereas the government pays from 3 to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or from \$480,000 to \$680,000 a year on its long-term bonds. The average business man pays from 4 to 6 per cent on borrowed money, or from 32 to 48 times the amount a generous government charges one of its pets at the expense of the overburdened taxpayer.

In addition to Farmers National Grain Corporation, a number of organizations or member organizations signing the open letter to congress have large sums borrowed from the farm board on an interest subsidy basis, including the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n, National Livestock Marketing Ass'n, and National Wool Marketing Corporation. Information recently furnished members of congress by the farm board shows that the American Cotton Co-operative Ass'n owes nearly \$75,000,000, the National Livestock Marketing Ass'n \$4,900,000, and the National Wool Marketing Corporation a little more than \$20,000,000.



Eight Pneumatics Unloading an Ocean Vessel at Port Commission's Elevator, Albany, N. Y.
[See outside front cover]

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 22, 1933

POSTING prices at the elevator office for all comers to see promotes confidence in the dealer, and if maintained will teach the sellers to accept them without haggling.

A **SIGN** hanging on the combination knob "This safe is not locked" while not intended to aid the yeggmen, may obviate their sawing off the hinges or blowing the door to the loss of the owner.

THIEVES stealing weight tickets and blank bank checks from the country elevator office, to be filled in later and cashed at the expense of the grain buyer or some bank, are taking advantage of the careless practice of leaving these blanks accessible to the public.

SCALE INSPECTION occasionally by mechanics of recognized competence breeds a confidence in the grain buyer's weights that extends not only to the farmers but to the railroad claim agents who are called upon to settle for shortages. Believe it or not there are scales that are weighing against the owner.

CORN SHIPPERS who mix white and yellow in the same car earn a discount before they decide what market they will ship it to.

A **FIFTY** per cent reduction in freight rates would move grain to market in greatly increased volume and give producers increased buying power to the great advantage of all concerned.

OBTAINING the release of car without presentation of B/L is a privilege enjoyed by the larger firms that have posted a bond with the carriers. This has been of signal service during the bank holiday, and points to the advisability of merchants generally posting such bond for ordinary and emergency use.

THE GRAIN dealer who actively pushes the sale of legume and grass seed for poor soils now producing no grain may be instrumental in increasing their fertility so that in later years he will be rewarded by many loads of grain hauled to his elevator from the same mismanaged areas.

PRICES of grain are so low this is a good time for grain receivers in certain terminal markets to discontinue their practice of advancing capital to operators of country elevators, leaving the shipper freedom to sell his grain in the way that will net him the highest return.

STEPPING over a rotating shaft cost one man his life and the owner of an Ohio elevator a damage suit for \$25,000 that could have been avoided by guarding the machinery. The financial hazard aside, all approved safeguards should be installed from humanitarian motives, to prevent suffering, the deceased in this case leaving a widow and three young children.

THE BEST seed obtainable is none too good for the country elevator operator to supply to his patrons for he is directly interested in maximum yields of high quality grain. The better the farmer's returns the greater his purchasing power. Testing the germination of seed grain for farmers has won many permanent customers.

A **BIG LAUGH** to taxpayers is the continuance by the Government of a Bureau of Efficiency. It is quite likely most of them feel the institution, if it must be continued, should be called the Bureau of Inefficiency. Certainly there is little manifestation of efficiency in government operations, only evidence of great sums spent in needless expense, and enriching and delighting no one but the bureaucrats who have succeeded in tying a saddle on the backs of the taxpayers.

THE PURE FOOD and Drugs Act is still on the federal statute books and the agents of the Department of Agriculture are still on the job to prosecute not only the crooks but honest dealers who correctly represent their goods to the buyers and give a square deal in the price, while falling foul of a technicality such as printing no weight on the tags. Altho screenings have a feed value it is misbranding to mix them in without so declaring on the label. The dealer having screenings and barley to get rid of can protect himself from prosecution by correct labeling and invoicing.

IN MANY CASES of fire the elevator records are completely or partially destroyed. This may easily cause a great deal of embarrassment, disagreement, and difficulty in making settlement of outstanding accounts, particularly where the elevator does an extensive credit business on sideline merchandise. Unlike thieves who can find no value in business records, fire takes delight in making ashes from such costly, irreplaceable fuel. Foresight will insure complete protection for adequate business records.

THE CREDIT EXCHANGE established by leading feed manufacturers for the assistance of the trade in avoiding hazardous credit risks could be adopted by the grain trade, with real benefit to all concerned. Many sharp traders have refused or neglected to pay amounts due distant dealers and thereby earned free listing in the Grain Trade's Hall of Shame. However, so long as their dishonest methods are known only to themselves and their creditors they experience little difficulty in obtaining credit with other dealers.

FAILURE to know the quality of seed corn and its percentage of germination is said to have cost farmers in the Corn Belt an average of five bushels per acre annually. By the same token it costs the grain dealer, for it is the extra bushels raised above home requirements that come to his elevator for shipping. If an extra five bushels per acre were raised in his community it would aggregate a profitable additional business. Undoubtedly it would pay every shipper of the corn belt to conduct germination tests for his customers.

SHIPPERS sued by carriers for freight undercharges will find the decision on this point published elsewhere valuable as a precedent, since the court rules in favor of the shipper whose defense was no better than almost any receiver of order notify consignments can set up in court. The Louisiana court considers a railroad company responsible for the errors of its employees; and does not recognize the Interstate Commerce Commission rulings to be of special benefit to the carriers as against the injury to innocent individuals. Payers of freight bills who notify the railroad company when paying freight that they are acting only as agents for the real owner save themselves the trouble of defending such suits.

WISCONSIN county agents are being supplied with a free list of growers of certified and registered fields of corn and small grains. The lists are understood to state available quantities. Seedsmen hardly can be expected to approve this fine, free advertising service direct from growers to consumer, paid for by the taxpayers, including the seedsmen, who depend upon the farm trade for their business. This is only a continuation of the grasping policies of our politicians that seek to lead us farther and farther into socialism and the destruction of individualism. It has been exhibited heretofore countless times by both state and national governments. The maw of bureaucracy will not be satisfied until it consumes even itself, thru destruction of its sources of revenue.

THE FARM RELIEF BILL gives the Czar of Agriculture plenty of rope with which to hang the farmers.

EVERYONE has a more hopeful attitude now that the moratorium is over and the depressing influence of the Federal Farm Board is drawing to a close.

TRANSFERRING grain with blowers is one of the novel features being installed in some of the new country elevators, but this departure will not long be continued unless the breakage of grain is materially reduced.

OF THE twenty-one fires in grain elevators and feed mills reported in this number only four got off with small damage. The one which had no insurance must have been an extremely hazardous plant or its owner lacked foresight.

A CHAIN drive in the cupola of an Oklahoma elevator is blamed for the death of a workman whose clothes were caught in the moving machinery and his body crushed. If all moving machinery were well guarded fewer lives would be sacrificed.

"APRIL FOOL" may be the cry when the new chairman of the Federal Farm Board divulges how it has been liquidating its 30,000,000 bus. of future wheat. Speculators have been fooled time and again by the Farm Board, whose outstanding achievement has been fooling the farmer.

ROBBERS, according to reports in our news columns, this number, have broken into only eleven grain offices during the last two weeks and made way with radios, adding machines, typewriters and other office equipment of special use to every grain dealer. Heavy well locked doors and barred windows would keep out many of these prying pilferers.

NINETEEN grain elevators are reported in this number to have been damaged by wind. Kansas led with 7, Ohio 6, Indiana 2, Michigan 2, Oklahoma 1 and Tennessee 1. Elevators as a rule are isolated and expose so much surface to the wind they can not withstand as much of a blow as other structures, so windstorm insurance is a safe and inexpensive investment.

THE ASSET currency permitted under the new banking law has so far inflated the currency but slightly. Between Mar. 11 and Mar. 18 the paper money expanded \$195,900,000, of which \$6,942,000, or 3 per cent was furnished by the new emergency federal reserve bank notes. At the same time gold has been returning from hoarding.

WHEN FREIGHT rates are reduced, or the depressing influence of the Farm Board's subsidiaries is removed from the grain markets, producers will get enough for their products to pay for transportation and leave something for production costs. Either form of relief would be far more welcome to the average farmer than all of the autocratic acreage regulations now proposed by the radical racketeers seeking governmental authority to direct farming operations. U. S. farmers have suffered so severely from governmental interference with their markets, naturally they will bitterly resent any new experiment in so-called "farm relief," and no sane man will blame them.

THE REPORTING out of the farm relief bill by the Senate Agriculture Com'te does not signify that the members approve the measure. The chairman said he was not satisfied with the bill. The com'te action means that it is "passing the buck," in a cowardly avoidance of its duty to weigh carefully all proposed legislation.

OHIO farmer, who pulled part of an overhead dump down onto his truck and scratched his cheek sued for \$15,000 damages. Evidently the jury was convinced he greatly overestimated the value of his cheek so brought in a verdict for the elevator operator. As the accident was due to farmer's own negligence the jury could not have been expected to support his attempted extortion.

"WITH THREE SALESMEN we are now doing a better and more profitable business," said a leading handler of packing house by-products recently, "than in the glowing days of the last great boom. We have gone back to doing business with wholesale distributors, so that three men are able to cover the territory comfortably. By keeping pressure behind the wholesalers we work more effectively than when we used our own men exclusively." This sounds like a drifting back to sound business practices. There is no reason why the manufacturer should assume the burdens of the retailer, nor why he should send out special sales representatives with the agents of the wholesaler. Such practice only adds an unduly high toll to distributing costs, and increases the price to the consumer.

The Farm Board's Futures

On March 4th chairman Stone of the Farm Board said the Grain Stabilization Corp. was "entirely out of cash wheat and virtually out of wheat futures." Four days later, the new chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is credited with announcing that the amount of wheat futures contracts still held by the Grain Stabilization Corp. aggregated 30,391,000 bus., most in May delivery, but that the cash wheat aggregating 1,300,000 bus. had been disposed of.

It now develops that at the peak of operations of the Farm Board, it owned 258,000,000 bus. of wheat. No wonder all manufacturers hesitated to buy wheat in excess of their immediate needs to fill orders with such a large stock of Government wheat hanging over the market.

The new chairman of the Board, recognizing the baneful influence of this long line of wheat, has stated that "All wheat futures would be disposed of as soon as possible without disturbing the market."

That assurance in itself will encourage all those engaged in the grain trade to take heart again. When the Government's great revolving fund is no longer used to interfere with the markets for farm products, the farmers will get much better prices. Every producer and dealer will be glad that the markets are free from the fantastic operations of the political price peggers. When the wheat market is free from Farm Board domination it will be far more attractive to independent dealers and better prices may confidently be expected.

The Farm Relief Bill

The free play of competition and the working of the law of supply and demand can be depended upon, as throughout the ages, to adjust all inequalities in the rewards of industry; but when the benign operation of these natural forces is obstructed by tariffs, railway rate regulation and fixed rates for other forms of public service these fixed charges remain too high compared with the general readjustment downward.

Taxation always increases the spread between prices realized by the producer and paid by the consumer. Irrespective of the commodity or service upon which levied the incidence of taxation will spread itself to the producer, for he is the only one producing the wherewithal with which to pay. All are penalized whether producing grain, coal, copper or silver.

Due to this interference by government with natural laws it has come about that the farmer is receiving as a reward for his strenuous labor during long hours each day a price for his products very much less than the pre-war level, while the articles he has to buy cost 4 per cent more. This constitutes a real grievance.

The farmer is entitled to relief; but the legislators at Washington, instead of removing the obstacles to natural readjustment by reducing taxes and permitting the free play of competition are planning to inject into the situation more of the poison that is sapping the life of industry. Excessive taxation has laid us all low, and the racketeers dictating the provisions of the new "relief bill" contemplate a heavy tax on processors, not of one commodity alone, but several; and not a few cents per bushel, but a substantial amount.

If put into effect such a program will defeat itself, just as the Federal Farm Board defeated itself by advertising that its purpose, with that of the Canadian Pool, was to force monopoly prices for wheat, arousing foreign nations to look elsewhere for supplies and substitutes and Mussolini to engage in his victorious "Battle of the Wheat."

The vigorous action of the new administration to restore confidence in the United States dollar and other government obligations by reducing expenditures and increasing income was reflected immediately in higher prices for commodities and securities. It is significant that the introduction of the new farm relief bill with its certainty of burdensome taxation was followed by a sharp slump in the price of wheat.

The consumer's dollar is not made of rubber. It can not be stretched to cover higher prices for commodities, and he, perforce, must meet the problem by cutting down the quantity purchased, wearing cotton instead of wool and eating corn and oats instead of wheat and meat, thus complicating the problem of disposing of the food surplus.

Under the program of the latest farm relief bill the marginal producer under conditions making his costs 75c to \$1.50 per bushel of wheat, instead of being eliminated by the survival of the fittest is to be maintained in idleness by the government renting his poor lands to keep them out of production. Could anything be more suicidal than an attempt to place millions of farmers on a dole?

Grain dealers do not relish the provisions for licensing and control of trade, altho they would gladly endure this hardship in the cause of real farm relief.

Spying on Traders Upheld by Circuit Court

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit on Mar. 16, 1933, rendered an opinion approving the opinion of Justice Wilkerson in the suit by the Bartlett Frazier Co. against the requirement that brokers report their customers' transactions to the government. The court said:

Appellants invoke the Fourth Amendment as a shield against the requirement that they subject their books and records to the inspection of the Department, and the making of the reports. The Amendment, which declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons and papers against unreasonable search, can not be applied to regulations which require reports and disclosures in respect to a business which is affected with a public interest, so far as such disclosures may be reasonably necessary for the due protection of the public. Were it otherwise, railroads and public utilities generally could not be required to make reports or to subject their records to inspection by agents of the Government. Indeed, where public interest requires it, the right of visitation and disclosure has been extended even to business not charged with a public interest, as witness the taxing power, where the requirement of income reports, and the right to inspect private books and papers have been definitely upheld. *United States vs. First National Bank of Mobile*, 295 Fed. 142, affirmed 267 U. S. 576 (where further authority is cited). In the *Olsen* case it was said:

"The Board of Trade conducts a business which is affected with a public interest and is, therefore, subject to reasonable regulation in the public interest." (p. 40.)

Public Interest Paramount—The contention that through the reports and inspections appellants' business secrets and customers are more likely to disclosure, with the consequent tendency to injure appellants, cannot prevail against the paramount public interest requiring this control for the efficient exercise of which the disclosures through reports and right of inspection are quite indispensable. The statute (section 8) forbids the revealing by the Secretary and his assistants of individual trades and of customers; and the findings here, predicated on the evidence, show that in the decade of experience since the act became operative no instances appear where any such confidence has been violated, or where appellants, or any other traders on the board, have suffered from any such cause. No such official misconduct appears from the evidence to have been threatened or to be imminent.

It is argued that, because under the law inspections may be made and reports required where there is no charge, suggestion or intimidation of conduct contrary to the law, the act is unreasonable and void. It does not appear that appellants were charged with or were suspected of any transgression of the law. Assuming that by the declared statutory purpose of preventing corners and speculation in grains the public interest is subserved, this purpose would be seriously embarrassed if the Government were powerless to require the information without regard to whether traders such as appellants were suspected of or charged with breaking the law. Indeed, the very requirement of the information would of itself have tendency to discourage the unlawful manipulations at which the act is aimed.

The suggestion that inspection of the books would cause disturbance among appellants' employees, and that certain of the required reports would incur considerable expense in their preparation, are too trivial to merit serious consideration when weighed against the wise public policy manifested by the act. It might be here stated that the evidence discloses but very few instances where there have been inspections. The general requirement is that the reports be made, and this, being the usual practice in the business, could not have tendency to demoralize the working force.

The contention that by requiring these reports and permitting these inspections without first giving opportunity to be heard is violative of the constitutional "due process" provision does not appeal to us. The act sufficiently provides for opportunity to defend against any charge which would involve the imposition of a penalty, and for judicial appeal from any penalty that may be imposed.

The requirements as to inspection and the making of reports are not interdependent with those prescribing penalties for failure to do so. The *Olsen* case, in effect, so holds (p. 42). And so here, if and when there is a proceeding for

the imposition of a penalty upon appellants it will then be time enough to consider whether there resides in the commission power to impose it, and whether such power has been properly exercised. The act being valid even without its penalty clause, it is to be inferred that its enforcement may be otherwise compelled than through imposition of penalties; but with the manner of the enforcement we need not now concern ourselves.

"Manipulation."—It is urged that the statute makes use of the term "manipulation" without defining what is meant by it, and that for this reason the statute is void. If there were merit in this suggestion it would seem that in the *Olsen* case the court would not have failed to discover it. In several instances the opinion employs the word "manipulation."

"... the act only purports to regulate interstate commerce and sales of grain for future delivery on boards of trade because it finds that by manipulation they have become a constantly recurring burden and obstruction to that commerce." (p. 32.)

"It is clear from the citations in the statement of the case, of evidence before committees of investigation as to manipulations of the futures market and their effect, that we would be unwarranted in rejecting the finding of Congress as unreasonable, and that in our inquiry as to the validity of this legislation we must accept the view that such manipulation does work to the detriment of producers, consumers, shippers and legitimate dealers in interstate commerce in grain and that it is a real abuse." (p. 37.)

Again, on pages 39 and 40, it is said:

"A futures market lends itself to such manipulation much more readily than a cash market. ... If a corner and the enhancement of prices produced by buying futures directly burden interstate commerce in the article whose price is enhanced, it would seem to follow that manipulations of futures which unduly depress prices of grain in interstate commerce and directly influence consignment in that commerce are equally direct. ... By reason and authority, therefore, in determining the validity of this act, we are prevented from questioning the conclusion of Congress that manipulation of the market for futures on the Chicago Board of Trade may, and from time to time does, directly burden and obstruct commerce between the States in grain, and that it recurs and is a constantly possible danger."

Even if we were disposed to attribute to the term undue uncertainty or indefiniteness, *Chicago Board of Trade v. Olsen* would forbid.

As to the omission of section 6(a) to provide for supersedeas or for suspension of penalty pending judicial appeal from penalizing orders of the commission, it may be said that the instant proceeding to enjoin the examination of appellants' books and the requirement of reports is not concerned with the matter of penalties. In any event in case of appeal from any order of the commission imposing a penalty, the right to grant supersedeas or suspension of penalty, pending the hearing by the court, is undoubtedly within the court's power.

Perceiving no reason why the decree of the District Court should be disturbed, it is affirmed.

No. 23853, *Crown Mills v. S. P. & S. By the Commission*. On reconsideration finding in original report, 182 I. C. C. 643, that demurrage charges collected for detention of carloads of grain at Portland, Ore., were inapplicable and awarding reparation, affirmed. Commissioner Meyer, with whom Commissioner Lee joined, dissented.

I. and S. No. 3761, routing grain and grain products via C. R. I. & P. By division 3. Proposed routing provisions governing the application of joint commodity rates, grain and grain products, points in Oklahoma to points in Arkansas, not justified in so far as they revoke the application of such rates over routes which include the Rock Island as an intermediate carrier. Suspended schedules ordered canceled and proceedings discontinued. The Commission said the effect of the proposal would be a substantial increase in rates on this traffic when transported over the Rock Island as an intermediate carrier. Grain shipping and receiving interests obtained the suspension of the schedules which were an outcome of the acquisition of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient by the Santa Fe system. Commissioner McManamy dissented, saying that in his opinion the conclusion in this case should have been the same as that in I. and S. 3772, grain in north Pacific coast territory, a case in which, as he pointed out, a contrary conclusion was reached.

Receiver Not Liable for Freight Undercharge

The Court of Appeal of Louisiana on Feb. 6, 1933, added one more to the conflicting decisions on the liability of the receiver for a freight undercharge. The facts are exactly the same as usual in S/O B/L shipments and this decision, therefore, can be used as a precedent by receivers and buyers sued for undercharges.

The car of hay originated at Trout, Idaho, consigned by Northwest Brokerage Co. to itself shipper's order notify. After arrival at Kansas City, Mo., it was diverted by Shofstall Hay & Grain Co. to Cottonport, La., shipper's order, notify L. A. Ducote.

Ducote paid the draft and the freight, the latter amounting to \$177.44, as erroneously calculated by the station agent. Four years later, June 12, 1923, the director general of railroads began suit against Ducote for the \$103.81 still due on the correct charge.

In defense Ducote alleged: Your respondent purchased the said hay from Shofstall Hay & Grain Co., Incorporated, of Kansas City, Mo., at a price delivered f.o.b. Cottonport, La., and that the shipment of said hay when placed on board cars belonged to and was the property of Shofstall Hay & Grain Co., Inc., and not that of respondent, to the knowledge of the official at point of origin, and that the reason for your respondent having paid the freight at the destination or delivering point, was merely for the convenience of said Shofstall Hay & Grain Co., which your respondent was to retain, and did retain, upon the remittance for the entire price.

Your respondent shows that he had bought the said hay for the purpose of resale, he being in the general merchandise and feed business, and that in making the price to his customers for the said hay he only figured the freight according to what he had paid to the railroad agent and a very small profit; that if he were called upon and made to pay the said claim by the present plaintiff it would not only absorb the profits which he had made upon said hay, but would cause him to disburse money and therefore a loss, and he therefore claims and avers that under the circumstances the loss should be borne by the plaintiff by whose fault it happened, and not by him who was in perfect good faith and innocent of any wrongdoing. Your respondent shows that had the correct amount been claimed at the time of the delivery of said hay to him, he would have paid it as readily as he paid the amount demanded, and would have been guided accordingly in fixing the price of his hay to his customers, so as not to have a loss as would result now if he were made to pay this undercharge and thereby suffer loss, of which is not in the least responsible but which is entirely the fault of the agent of plaintiff company.

The Court said, in deciding against the railroad company: It is clear that the car of hay was purchased and shipped f.o.b. destination, and that the trade was that the amount of freight should be deducted from the draft which covered the price of the hay plus freight, and, with this deduction, the freight was to be paid. Therefore, when the defendant paid the freight, he was acting as an agent of the shipper, who was primarily bound for the freight charges, and, if plaintiff has a right of action, it is against the principal and not the agent. *Revised Civil Code*, arts. 3012 and 3013; *Louisville & N. Ry. Co. v. Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.*, 269 U. S. 217, 46 S. Ct. 73, 70 L. Ed. 242, and the numerous decisions cited therein; *Moss Lbr. Co. v. Michigan Cent. R. Co.*, 219 Ala. 593, 123 So. 90.

The above-cited cases are absolutely decisive of this case, and under a similar state of facts hold that defendant was acting as agent for the shipper in paying the freight, and under the articles of the *Revised Civil Code* above cited it is clear that the agent cannot be sued in such an instance.—145 South. Rep. 717.

That the Canadian government has no intention of setting up a national wheat marketing board was the reply given by the prime minister Mar. 7 to a question asked by R. C. McIntosh in the House of Commons.

The corn money scrip used by the merchants of Clear Lake, Ia., is being used as a souvenir by the Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., at Boston, by attaching one to each of the first confirmations on sales of 100 cars of corn after Mar. 6.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How Much Storage Has Been Built?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can you tell us by years how much storage has been built in the U. S. since, say 1920; and we are particularly interested in what has been built in the last eight years?

If it were possible, we would like to know, in addition to what terminal capacity has been built, what the country elevator or small elevator additions have been?—D. B. Fegles, pres., Fegles Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ans.: As reported in detail by states on page 15 of Jan. 11, 1933, number of the Journals there were built in 1932 elevators and annexes at the terminals to the number of 39, and in the country 195. As reported on page 21 of Jan. 13, 1932, number there were built in 1931 at terminals 75 and in the country 212.

In 1927 71 terminal elevators and annexes were built, capacity over 9,500,000 bus., and 165 country elevators.

In 1926 69 terminal elevators and annexes were built, capacity over 20,500,000 bus., and 169 country elevators.

In 1925 87 terminal elevators and annexes were built, capacity over 15,000,000 bus., and 210 country elevators.

During 1919 there were constructed 73 terminal and 859 country elevators and 160 houses were enlarged.

Farm Relief Under New Administration?

Grain & Feed Journals: Will the new administration let the Farm Board function like it did during the last four years? Will it be abolished? Will they allow the Farm Allotment plan to become a law?—F. A. Hamouz, Tobias, Neb.

Ans.: The Federal Farm Board is not to be abolished, but is to be continued as a loaning body. Its stabilization activities are to be closed out.

President Roosevelt is in favor of farm relief that does not burden the taxpayers; but so far the farm agitators have been unwilling or unable to agree on any plan that does not contemplate directly or indirectly a raid on the public treasury, such as is the allotment plan.

President Roosevelt has resolutely devoted himself to increasing the government income and decreasing its expenses, with the purpose of balancing the budget, thus automatically re-establishing confidence in obligations of the

United States government. To again embark in wasteful stabilization would defeat his purpose, and he could hardly be expected to approve the farm allotment bill in anything like its present form. It is extremely doubtful that many farmers would submit to the regulations and limitations contemplated by the Domestic Allotment bill.

Superintendents Program for Chicago Meeting

Turning serious thought toward grain elevator economics, dust explosion hazards, accident and fire prevention, grain handling and conditioning, fumigants, car unloading, insurance codes and rates, and concluding its convention with discussions on plant maintenance and operation, The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America announces its fourth annual program, to be presented at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, April 3-7.

In addition to the heavy sessions, several outstanding features appear in the entertainment column, including a supper-show in the College Inn, where Frank Libuse, famous entertainer, will make the delegates laugh away their seriousness for an hour or two; a preview of the Chicago's World's Fair, etc.

Not only are grain elevator superintendents expected to attend this important annual gathering, but a number of managers who belong to the organization or have been invited. All sessions, except the business meeting and election, however, are open to the trade, and a hearty invitation is extended to those interested in the problems to be discussed.

For several years this group has been working in the interests of safety, efficiency and economy. The society has actively opposed measures proposed by other groups which would result in increased costs, unnecessary capital expenditures, unfair belting codes and has been working for effective and safe fumigants and better ways to condition grain. After three years of research a new method of unloading cars will be announced that will speed up this tedious process at practically no cost to the elevator owner.

Reducing grain elevator construction costs will be the first matter of business, with Bennett Chapple, Vice President of the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O., taking the lead in a conference with grain elevator engineers and contractors, general managers and superintendents, on Monday morning.

Monday afternoon is devoted to grain elevator economics, and among those invited to speak are: James C. Murray, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, on "Terminal Grain Elevator Storage; The 'Currency' of a Successful Grain Market"; Lewis A. Sayre, Secretary, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago, on "The Relationship of the Terminal Elevator to the Industry"; Frank J. Delany, Owner, Midwest Elevator, Chicago, on "Commercial Integrity Rests with the Grain Elevator Superintendent"; James E. Bennett, president, James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, on "Future Grain Elevator Storage From the Standpoint of Uniform Storage Costs"; Austin Cargill, vice president, Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., on "Importance and Controlling Factors of World Grain Levels"; and concluding with "Increasing Domestic Consumption of Wheat" by Bennett Chapple.

The evening is devoted to mixing, grading, wheat strains, and a discourse by one of the Superintendents who spent 11 years in the grain business of the Argentine and helped to build the first terminal elevator there.

Tuesday is devoted to Safety Code 562, governing construction, maintenance and operation of grain elevators, feed and flour mills, etc. Dr. Price, C. J. Alger, G. F. Butt, and others well known in the industry serving on the com'lite drafting this code for the National Fire Protection Ass'n, are invited to discuss these rules and regulations and the whys and where-fors. A surprise is in the bag in the form of several new slants on dust explosions coming from outside experts confronted with a similar problem in other fields.

Miniature dust explosion tests and movies of experiments conducted by the National Fire Protection Ass'n, the American Standards Ass'n, The U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Labor, the Society and other groups, will be presented, and causes and effects fully explained, with ample opportunity for questions.

Wednesday is devoted to the prevention of fires and accidents and the day is under the auspices of the National Safety Council and the Fire Prevention Bureau. Two features of this program are an automatic fire detector and a new fire proof paint.

Thursday is turned over to grain handling and conditioning problems, with some surprises from the fumigation research com'lite, who spent \$5,000 since the last meeting making tests. Carrying corn through the summer looms up as an important feature of the Thursday evening session, on which sick, smutty, and other ailing wheat treatments will be revealed from authoritative sources.

An uncanny conveying and elevating device just out of the cradle will be another of the features presented, along with the latest developments in car unloading, which do not call for any plant remodeling.

Friday is packed with maintenance and operative questions and answers of interest, with time out for the consideration of the pending dust collector infringement case. Stunts for lagging head pulleys, and pulley devices as fire preventatives, will likewise be discussed. The results of work on a tell-tale for determining whether a hopper has cleared, and a new mechanical grain sampler, are other attractive items to be heard.

RAILROAD RATES of one fare and a third for the round-trip are available to those bringing a receipt (on Form 25) for the one-way fare for validation. Thirty days time is allowed for the round trip, with stop-over privileges en route.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 3-5. Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Apr. 3, 7. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 1, 2. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick, Ind.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Van Cleve Hotel, Dayton, O.

June 21-23. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lancaster, Pa.

June 26. Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 27-29. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.



S. P. Mason, Sioux City, Ia.
Re-elected Pres., Grain Exchange

New Farm Relief Bill

The farm relief bill introduced in the House and Senate Mar. 16 has the unanimous support of the radical farm lobby and may be enacted into law, the consumers of farm products not being awake to what this means to their pocket-books and their representatives in Congress being complaisant.

Grain dealers and all other handlers of farm products will be required to apply for a license to do business, under penalty of \$1,000 per day, if the commodity they handle moves in interstate commerce, even tho their own part in the handling is intrastate. They will be required to keep accounts as prescribed by the Sec'y of Agriculture, and to make frequent reports to him.

Under this broad authority the greatest interest will attach to the regulations that the Sec'y of Agriculture must promulgate to control the grain trade. If the organized grain trade will co-operate with the Sec'y in drafting the regulations applying to their own business it may be possible to accomplish the government's purpose with the least harm to established business.

Following are the sections affecting grain dealers and processors of crops:

Acreage Reduction

Section 8. In order to effectuate the declared policy the secretary of agriculture shall have power:

[1] To provide for reduction in the acreage or reduction in production for market, or both, of any basic agricultural commodity, through agreements with producers or otherwise, and to provide for rental or benefit payments in connection therewith in such amounts as the secretary deems fair and reasonable, to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments.

Marketing Agreements.—[2] To enter into marketing agreements with processors, associations of producers, and other agencies engaged in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties. For the purpose of carrying out any such agreement the parties thereto shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance corporation under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance corporation act. Such loans shall not be in excess of such amounts as may be authorized by the agreements and shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum.

Licensing Dealers.—[3] To issue licenses permitting processors, associations of producers, and other agencies to engage in the handling, in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, of any basic agricultural commodity or product thereof, or any competing agricultural commodity or product thereof. Such licenses shall be subject to such terms and conditions, not in conflict with existing acts of congress or regulations pursuant thereto, as may be necessary to eliminate unfair practices or charges that prevent or tend to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy and the restoration of normal economic conditions in the marketing of such commodities or products and the financing thereof. The secretary of agriculture may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any agency engaged in such handling without a license, as required by the secretary under this section, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each day during which the violation continues.

Reporting Transactions.—[4] To require any licensee under this section to furnish such reports as to quantities of agricultural commodities or products thereof bought and sold and the prices thereof, and as to trade practices and charges, and to keep such systems of accounts as may be necessary for the purpose of this act.

Processing Tax

Section 9. [a] To raise revenues for the payment of extraordinary expenditures incurred by reason of the national economic emergency there shall be levied, assessed, and collected, during any marketing period for any basic agricultural commodity with respect to the production of which for such period rental or benefit payments are made under this act, a tax to be paid by the processor on the first domestic processing of the commodity, whether of domestic production or imported. Such tax shall, except as hereinafter provided, equal the difference between the current average farm price for the commodity, and the fair exchange value

of the commodity. Such value for any commodity shall be the price therefor which will give the commodity the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as during the prewar period, August, 1909–July, 1914. The current average farm price and the fair exchange value shall be ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

Tax on Floor Stocks

Section 16. [a] Upon the sale or other disposition of any article processed wholly or in chief value from any commodity with respect to which a processing tax is to be levied, that on the date the tax first takes effect or wholly terminates with respect to the commodity, is held for sale or other disposition (including articles in transit) by any person other than a consumer or a person engaged solely in retail trade, there shall be made a tax adjustment as follows:

1. Whenever the processing tax first takes effect there shall be levied, assessed, and collected a tax to be paid by such person equivalent to the amount of the processing tax which would be payable with respect to the commodity from which processed if the processing had occurred on such date.

2. Whenever the processing tax is wholly terminated there shall be refunded to such person a tax (or if it has not been paid the tax shall be abated) in an amount equivalent to the processing tax with respect to the commodity from which processed.

[b]. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection [a] such subsection shall apply with respect to such portion of retail stocks on hand at the date the processing tax takes effect, as is not sold or otherwise disposed of for consumption within one month after such date.

Exportations

Section 17. [a] Upon the exportation to any foreign country (including the Philippine islands, the Virgin islands, American Samoa, and the Island of Guam) of any product with respect to which a tax has been paid under this act, or of any product processed wholly or in chief value from a commodity with respect to which a tax has been paid under this act, the exporter thereof shall be entitled at the time of exportation to a refund of the amount of such tax.

(b) Upon the giving of satisfactory bond for the faithful observance of the provisions of this act requiring the payment of taxes, any person shall be entitled, without payment of the tax, to process for such exportation any commodity with respect to which a tax is imposed by this act, or to hold for such exportation any article processed wholly or in chief value therefrom.

Existing Contracts

Section 18. [a] If [1] any processor, jobber, or wholesaler has, prior to the date of approval of this act, made a bona fide contract of sale for delivery after such date of any article in respect of which a tax is imposed under this act, and if (2) such contract does not permit the addition to the amount to be paid thereunder of the whole of such tax, then (unless the contract prohibits such addition) the vendee shall pay so much of the tax as is not permitted to be added to the contract price.

[b] Taxes payable by the vendee shall be paid to the vendor at the time the sale is consummated and shall be collected and paid to the United States by the vendor in the same manner as other taxes under this act. In case of failure or refusal by the vendee to pay such taxes to the vendor the vendor shall report the facts to the commissioner of internal revenue, who shall cause collections of such taxes to be made from the vendee.

Basic Agricultural Commodities

Section 11. As used in this act, the term "basic agricultural commodity" means wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, rice, tobacco, and milk and its products, and any regional or market classification, type or grade thereof, but the secretary of agriculture shall exclude from the operation of the provisions of this act, during any period, any such commodity or classification, type, or grade thereof if he finds, upon investigation at any time and after due notice and opportunity for hearing to interested parties, that the conditions of production, marketing, and consumption are such that during such period this act cannot be effectively administered to the end of effectuating the declared policy with respect to such commodity or classification, type or grade thereof.

Regulations.—[c] The secretary of agriculture is authorized, with the approval of the President, to make such regulations, with the force and effect of law, as may be necessary to carry out the powers vested in him by this act. Any violation of any regulation shall be

subject to such penalty, not in excess of \$100, as may be provided therein.

Loans to Processors.—[c] In order that the payment of taxes under this act may not impose any immediate undue financial burden upon processors, any processor subject to such taxes shall be eligible for loans from the Reconstruction Finance corporation under section 5 of the Reconstruction Finance corporation act.

Termination of Act

Section 13. This act shall cease to be in effect whenever the President finds and proclaims that the national economic emergency in relation to agriculture has been ended; and pending such time the President shall by proclamation terminate with respect to any basic agricultural commodity such provisions of this act as he finds are not requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity. The secretary of agriculture shall make such investigations and reports thereon to the President as may be necessary to aid him in executing this section.

The National Scale Men's Ass'n's annual meeting which was to have been held in Milwaukee Apr. 4 to 6, has been postponed for six months.

The bill for a 16% alcohol admixture to gasoline, brought before the Iowa legislature, was defeated in the House on Mar. 9. The bill sought to enhance grain values.

Faulty Farm Leadership

A trail of farm wreckage due to faulty leadership and bad laws was pictured by B. W. Snow, at a meeting Feb. 27 of business men and agriculturists.

He charged the assembled spokesmen of farm groups with unwise acts, declared they had done little save help the farmer to get deeper into debt, and said they had failed to separate economics from political clamor.

In support of his charges he laid before the meeting, one of a series launched by the Union League Club, a record of specific failures. Then in response to a claim the agricultural trades had offered no solution, he sketched a plan for using tariff import certificates to enlarge the outward flow of our surplus grain at higher prices without acreage curtailment.

Basic knowledge has been lacking in most farm leadership, he declared, adding that most efforts have only swollen the farmers' burdens "until agriculture is under a load of 12 billion dollars in home and farm mortgages."

"Much leadership has been directed toward crippling the distributing machinery," he said, pointing to the domestic allotment scheme, now regarded as dead, as a glaring example of serious bungling.

Declaring he was a member of no exchange, Mr. Snow stoutly defended the grain trade's opposition to schemes which have cost the farmers millions.

"The answer to the charge of chronic opposition," he went on, "is that the record shows such opposition was right." He pointed to the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation, intended to create a new marketing system, which drew \$600,000 "from farmers, spent it all in high salaries, promotion and luxuriant offices, handled but one car of wheat and faded from the picture."

"Then before the financial wounds healed, in 1924, the farm bureau approved the Grain Marketing company, and watched the scheme fail."

It became clear, he said, even to the dullest mind, that farmers would furnish the same groups no more millions and so the raid on the federal treasury began, and the farm board was created.

"And now after four years of effort, with the full power of the treasury, it has been a complete failure. Lack of knowledge of the delicate machinery of distribution hastened the catastrophe. In the end it brought agriculture to ruin, dislocated all industry, and cost the taxpayer half a billion, with a loss of another billion or more to farmers. The scheme," he added, "carried in its train a sum of human misery beyond any precedent in America."

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

The Three Major Obstacles Confronting the Grain Trade Today

Grain & Feed Journals: Every day we hear more comment and prophecies on the future of the country elevator and the grain merchant. We hear of the passing of the once useful grain merchandiser, and the country elevator likened to the livery barn passing into obsolescence.

Mark Twain once said, "A great deal is said about the weather, but nothing has ever been done about it."

The grain dealer has done little to try to cure his ills. He is organized, but he feels, since his Uncle Sam has entered his field that the world is against him; that regardless of his efforts, Congress will legislate against him; and that his foes are the favorites. All this has taken the fight out of him, but he will awaken and fight these three menaces ere he is lost.

First—The great uncontrolled water rates via the Panama Canal, dominate our coast markets, which is beneficial to producers of a very small area. The great corn belt west of the Mississippi, on which largely depends our west coast markets, is the chief sufferer. While rail rates are almost prohibitive, it is useless to try to meet this discriminating competition. And there seems to be only one remedy for this: The Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise these water rates, as they supervise the railroads. This could come under their power when point of origin and destination both are within our land.

Second—The truck competitor, who has made rapid growth under extremely high freight rates governmentally controlled; and by the use of our public highways which draw comparatively small maintenance from this source. The truck is decidedly the greatest menace to the country elevator that remains open the year around whether business is good or bad. It pays taxes and performs a real service to the community; and to be literally driven from the field is appalling, to say the least. We hear of various remedies, from rate regulation to legislative restrictions. The former of these seeming most difficult as the contract trucker has no established rates, no schedules, and little responsibility. He merely assumes the role of a peddler; buys in the field and sells in the field at any price to keep the wheels rolling. So far he has done little good for himself. Truck legislation for the protection of business and safety of the highways is slowly coming within the states. It will be essential, however, to have such state laws uniform throughout the states. However, a condition where business cannot figure cost of transportation is little short of disastrous, and in time will be rectified. But in the meantime the grain trade is suffering almost to the extent of extermination.

Third—The Federal Farm Board. Its promoters, who, no doubt, were imbued with sincerity, wished this great political blunder onto the people. The producer was to be the chief beneficiary, but the great boomerang backfired, making the farmer the goat; the result affecting all lines of trade. Their activities in merchandising grain in our western markets tend to depress rather than promote prices, which defeats their own purpose. The grain dealer did not oppose the Federal Farm Board as a measure of farm relief in its original form, evidenced by the fact that they admitted them to their Exchanges as members. Believing that if the farmers derived benefit,

business generally would receive benefit. But they exceeded their scope and entered the field of merchandising and the operating of elevators in direct competition with tax-paying citizens. However, from a standpoint of farm relief every effort of their ambitions has been an utter failure.

This is not only a grain dealers fight. Farmers, and all lines of trade should prevail on the new Administration for absolute repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act; and plead to the Interstate Commerce Commission for lower freight rates.

We are not commenting as to the merits of the proposed Domestic Allotment Plan, but believe the condition of the farmer at this time far too critical to experiment further.—Ross Lowe, president of Denver Grain Exchange Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

Getting Grain Business Back to Normal

Grain & Feed Journals: The bank deal seems still to hold the most interest; but the people as a whole feel much better, and before long we think there will be quite an improvement in business. Perhaps it was the best thing that ever happened, to change parties at this time.

If the present administration will clean up the Farm Board deal and get the grain business started back to normal I am sure that will be a step toward real prosperity.

We have noted with much interest the articles the Journal has had on the subject of the government in business. I am sure the thinking people of the country will awaken soon to the many injustices that have been done in many lines of private business.

I think you will find all grain dealers out this way ready to co-operate with any sound principles that seem to point toward better times, regardless of party lines.—W. H. Cramer, of W. H. Cramer Construction Co., North Platte, Neb.

Another Favors Corn Alcohol in Gas

Grain & Feed Journals: Within the past several months many methods have been advocated by well versed men for amelioration of the depression so generally felt by the entire agricultural population. Corn, the premier crop, is selling at unprecedentedly low prices.

Ways and means must be devised to enable home consumption to absorb the surplus hanging over the market and depressing prices below the cost of production.

Recently an idea has been advanced to make it compulsory to blend one gallon alcohol to every ten gallons gasoline sold for automotive purposes in this country.

The consumption of gasoline in the United States is something over 10,000,000,000 gallons; therefore, such alcohol mixture for motor purposes would be in excess of 1,000,000,000 gallons, which would create a demand in excess of 250,000,000 bus. of corn annually. This would take care of the surplus corn crop and affect the entire market including live stock and farm values so profoundly that agricultural conditions would promptly right themselves. It would more than double the present value of corn and have an immediate effect on farm credit. Such a bill must be so drawn as to compel the use of corn and other grains only for this purpose.—Thomson Elevator Co., W. A. Thomson, Louisville, Ky.

Box Cars Unfit for Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: Some association or group of General Managers should devise some way to correct the present deplorable condition of box cars tendered by railroads to terminal elevators for the loading of grain. Even some of the General Managers here have complained, not to mention a dozen or so of the Superintendents.

The cars are not clean, they contain dirt, coal dust, oil from hides, odors from tankage and other disagreeable and grade determining factors which the Superintendents find detrimental in the loading of clean grains.

Railroads the past few months have paid very little attention to this and I, for one, have turned all such cars back empty to the carriers, refusing to load same. Would like to hear from others as to what they are doing along this line. It's very discouraging to have a half dozen cars spotted and have to continually turn them back day after day.—R. M. Sorensen, Superintendent, Interior Elevator, Minneapolis, Minn.

More Farmers Protest Farm Board

If anyone thinks the protest of "dirt farmers" of Wanamingo against the vicious farm board monstrosity is not timely, they should read the third annual report of that board, which was recently filed. It is certainly a pathetic picture, and members of the board who have cashed in to the tune of \$10,000 a year plus traveling expenses, together with George S. Milnor, "wheat expert," with his \$50,000 a year stipend, can hardly hope to attract much public sympathy. The sympathy will all be extended to the poor taxpayer who has paid into the treasury of this bogus "farmer's friend" the tidy sum of \$302,000,000 to date and now realizes that this plaything has relieved him of nothing but his hard-earned cash. Let us hope that March will witness the beginning of the end of this farcical relief measure. Only political job holders will mourn its demise.—Wanamingo (Minn.) Progress.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley for the May delivery at following markets since Mar. 7 have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

		Wheat				
		Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.
Chicago	.....	53½	53½	52½	51½	51½
*Winnipeg	.....	46½	43¾	43	42½	41½
*Liverpool	.....	48¾	48¾	48½	48¾	49¾
Kansas City	.....	47½	46¾	46½	45½	45½
Minneapolis	.....	51½	50¾	50¾	49¾	49
Duluth, durum	.....	53	50¾	49¾	48¾	48¾
Milwaukee	.....	53½	53½	52½	....	....
		Corn				
Chicago	.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	28
Kansas City	.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	25
Milwaukee	.....	27½	27½	27½	....	....
		Oats				
Chicago	.....	18¾	17½	17¾	17½	18
Winnipeg	.....	27	26	25¾	25½	24¾
Minneapolis	.....	15½	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
Milwaukee	.....	18	17½	17¾	....	....
		Rye				
Chicago	.....	39	38¾	38¾	37½	36¾
Minneapolis	.....	34	33¾	33¾	32¾	31¾
Winnipeg	.....	38¾	36¾	36¾	35¾	34¾
Duluth	.....	37	35¾	35¾	34¾	33½
		Barley				
Minneapolis	.....	23¾	24¾	24½	24½	25
Winnipeg	.....	32¾	31¾	31	30¾	30

Liverpool closings from Mar. 8 to Mar. 15 were: 67¼; 68¾; 68¾; 69; 68¾; 67½; 66¾; exchange calculated at \$4.866.

Winnipeg closings from Mar. 8 to Mar. 15 were: Wheat, 50¾; 51¾; 52¼; 52¼; 51¼; 50¾ and 52¼, considering the Canadian dollar at par. Oats: 25½; 26; 26¾; 26¾; 26¾; 26 and 26¾. Rye: 34¾; 35; 35¾; 35¾; 35¾; 35 and 36¾. Barley: 29¾; 29¾; 30¾; 30; 29¾; 30¾ and 31¾.

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 10.—Canadian wheat in store (except on farms) totaled 223,448,662 bus. on Mar. 10, compared with 185,436,854 bus. a year ago. This year's total is the largest in four years.—Canada Dept. of Trade & Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Albany, N. Y.—Frederick Stuart Greene, superintendent of public works for the state of New York, reports as follows: During 1932 there was transported the greatest amount of grain

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore, Md.	2,010	1,250		
Chicago, Ill.	362,000	322,000	48,000	56,000
Cincinnati, O.				1,600
Duluth, Minn.	22,467			
Ft. Will'm, Ont.	124,035	63,626	4,234	2,300
Ft. Worth, Tex.	8,000	54,400		4,800
Galveston, Tex.		20,000		
Hutchinson, Kan.		1,250		
Kan. City, Mo.	12,800	32,000	4,800	36,800
L's Angeles, Cal.	129,600	105,600		
Milwaukee, Wis.	292,410	454,860	150,750	226,300
Mpls., Minn.	556,030	445,600	334,700	617,760
Omaha, Neb.	19,200	16,000	4,800	11,200
Peoria, Ill.	142,000	351,400	25,200	30,800
St. Louis, Mo.	84,800	76,800	1,600	9,600
S. Francisco, Cal.	571,083	289,042		91,625
Seattle, Wash.	17,600	17,600		
Superior, Wis.	15,264			
Toledo, O.	2,400	8,400		1,250
Vancouver	124,064	229,539	94,725	101,292
Wichita, Kans.	1,300			

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore, Md.	17,923	724		
Boston, Mass.		1,100		
Chicago, Ill.	33,000	46,000	18,000	23,000
Cincinnati, O.		4,200		2,800
Duluth, Minn.	49,945	41,377		8,010
Ft. Will'm, Ont.	18,012	51,893		
Ft. Worth, Tex.		1,500		
Ind'nap'lis, Ind.		1,500		1,500
Kan. City, Mo.	18,000	18,000	9,000	10,500
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,650	4,380	15,060	6,100
Mpls., Minn.	155,690	218,400	170,380	127,840
N. Orleans, La.		3,000		1,500
Omaha, Neb.	33,600	5,600	23,800	9,800
Peoria, Ill.				1,200
St. Louis, Mo.		1,300		1,300
Seattle, Wash.	1,500	1,500		
Superior, Wis.	50,165	31,119		5,755
Toledo, O.	1,200	238,240		238,085
Vancouver, B.C.		4,787		
Wichita, Kan.	1,300		1,300	

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore, Md.	7,658	972,595	70,870	409,087
Boston, Mass.		746,560	264,000	238,110
Chicago, Ill.	237,000	1,250,000	1,246,000	457,000
Cincinnati, O.	433,600	500,800	344,000	336,000
Duluth, Minn.	815,284	214,960	221,573	518,055
Ft. Will'm, Ont.	1,780,872	1,922,120	16,250	7,402
Ft. Worth, Tex.	273,000	1,026,200	435,400	414,400
Galveston, Tex.		2,029,466		
Hutchinson, Kan.	99,630	4,915,350		
Ind'nap'lis, Ind.	181,000	461,000	228,000	224,000
Kan. City, Mo.	3,179,200	12,169,600	1,532,135	2,815,435
L's Angeles, Cal.	294,000	261,800		
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,290	25,040	86,800	32,550
Mpls., Minn.	2,792,550	2,767,590	1,463,870	1,462,930
N. Orleans, La.	7,000	447,359	41,900	559,093
Omaha, Neb.	368,000	2,502,400	989,800	1,337,000
Peoria, Ill.	158,400	210,000	182,400	261,600
St. Louis, Mo.	292,600	2,640,400	957,700	1,514,249
S. Francisco, Cal.	238,000	232,700		
Seattle, Wash.	417,200	1,590,400		
Superior, Wis.	398,503	300,651	236,634	170,860
Toledo, Ohio.	456,400	2,034,080	153,905	862,680
Vancouver	7,331,629	7,411,731	8,822,489	5,983,428
Wichita, Kan.	546,000	2,799,000	543,000	1,825,500

in the history of the Barge Canal. At the Gowanus Bay Elvtr., Brooklyn, there was received during 1932 13,771,567 bus. and shipped out 19,191,083 bus. of grain, compared with 17,467,810 bus. received and 16,087,656 bus. shipped in 1931. At the Oswego elevator 1,911,579 bus. of wheat and 1,735,589 bus. of corn were received during 1932. Of this, 2,417,758 bus. have been moved out via the State Barge Canal. The Erie Barge Canal's grain tonnage for 1932 was 1,166,507 bus. of all grains, compared with 1,209,480 bus. in 1931.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 2.—The estimated supply of corn "picked for grain" on farms Mar. 1 is 1,214,000,000 bus. or 48.4 per cent of that portion of the crop of 2,509,920,000 bus. "picked for grain" (exclusive of corn for silage, pastured, etc.). Last year corn "for grain" on farms was 987,949,000 bus. and two years ago, 608,908,000. Supplies of wheat in the United States, July 1, 1932, the beginning of the crop year were 1,090,000,000 bus. or 89.4 per cent of 1,219,000,000 the previous year. On Mar. 1, 1933 supplies are estimated at 545,000,000 bus. or 90.0 of the 606,000,000 the previous Mar. 1.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Artists are to be found in the grain business. Besides the painter of Boston, Mass., we now have a composer, M. L. Milbauer, local manager of the elevator for the Montana Flour Mills Co., at Miles City, Mont., who wrote the song, "I'll Be Seein' Ya at the Fair," featured by Ben Bernie and published by the Ted Browne Music Co., Chicago.

Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension in the Department of Agriculture, has been designated by Sec'y Henry A. Wallace, and Farm Board Chairman Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to have charge of Crop Production Loans, pending consolidation of this department with the Federal Farm Credit Agency. Dr. Warburton had supervision of such loans from 1921 to 1931, inclusive.

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore, Md.	17,401	40,469		
Boston, Mass.	14,075	19,875		
Chicago, Ill.	660,000	1,800,000	589,000	370,000
Cincinnati, O.	194,000	178,000	158,000	132,000
Duluth, Minn.	29,902	2,310		2,000
Ft. Will'm, Ont.	151,428	75,265	96,631	132,977
Ft. Worth, Tex.	30,000	244,000		68,000
Ind'p'lis, Ind.	1,048,000	888,000	1,016,000	964,000
Kan. City, Mo.	228,000	268,000	16,000	110,000
L's Angeles, Cal.	20,000	22,000		
Milwaukee, Wis.	66,120	186,960	144,000	124,000
Mpls., Minn.	473,640	374,520	156,950	230,660
N. Orleans, La.	263,891	70,000	57,138	20,217
Omaha, Neb.	84,000	52,000	50,000	50,000
Peoria, Ill.	172,000	272,400	322,000	271,800
St. Louis, Mo.	792,000	532,400	517,800	381,000
S. Francisco, Cal.	15,000	58,375		
Seattle, Wash.	6,000	30,000		
Superior, Wis.	6,125	11,801	5,264	5,869
Toledo, O.	342,350	379,250	263,985	176,075
Vancouver	214,340	641,120	569,195	525,966
Wichita, Kans.		12,000	1,500	9,000

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore, Md.	61,310	56,463		
Boston, Mass.	1,200	2,000		
Chicago, Ill.	5,146,000	6,150,000	266,000	576,000
Cincinnati, O.	273,000	278,500	153,000	226,500
Duluth, Minn.	117,620	3,000		1,500
Ft. Will'm, Ont.				12,784
Ft. Worth, Tex.	82,500	303,000		18,000
Hutchinson, Kan.	1,250	102,500		
Ind'p'lis, Ind.	1,719,000	1,330,000	1,312,500	498,000
Kan. City, Mo.	754,500	769,500	174,000	63,000
L's Angeles, Cal.	271,500	364,500		
Milwaukee, Wis.	696,420	627,290	175,500	191,125
Mpls., Minn.	538,020	532,690	353,430	277,950
N. Orleans, La.	1,015,732	481,422	352,732	28,902
Omaha, Neb.	758,800	424,200	189,000	183,400
Peoria, Ill.	1,029,400	1,426,600	479,200	522,350
St. Louis, Mo.	1,317,400	1,355,200	1,536,000	155,400
San Francisco	12,857	31,429		
Seattle, Wash.	13,500	82,500		
Superior, Wis.	171,266	6,873		
Toledo, Ohio.	253,750	423,750	117,425	110,695
Wichita, Kans.	22,100	15,600	19,500	1,300

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

North Platte, Neb., Mar. 13.—The Western part of Nebraska got some snow, and it will make a much better feeling if there seems to be a chance to raise a crop this year.—W. H. Cramer.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 11.—Winter wheat came out from under its snow and ice blanket about a month ago looking pretty good, but has deteriorated in condition every day since; some early planted wheat on high, rolling land looks fair now, but the majority of fields look punk, but not beyond recovery, we should say, should favorable weather appear shortly.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 15.—Winter wheat condition is variable, many localities indicating damage from freezing and thawing. Alfalfa and clover also have suffered injury in localities from the same cause. Little field work was accomplished, except a very limited amount of plowing and some sowing of oats and clover in the southern division.—E. W. Holcomb, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Helena, Mont., Mar. 5.—Rainfall during the fall months averaged 2.91 inches, or 88% of normal, and compares with 3.74 inches average. Distribution ranged from about 33% in southwestern Montana to 226% of normal in south-central sections. In important north central and northeastern wheat areas the 30 to 50% deficiencies constitute a serious handicap to the 1933 crop.—Jay G. Diamond, agricultural statistician.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 15.—The condition of the new domestic winter wheat crop appears to have deteriorated in all the important districts since the three reports were issued by the Federation several weeks ago. Continued drouth, high winds and dust storms, the February zero wave with inadequate snow cover, and alternate freezing and thawing have increased the probable abandonment and lowered the prospective yields on the area that will be harvested. The growing condition on Dec. 1 was already the lowest on record and was officially interpreted as suggesting abandonment in excess of 20%. With the further decline in condition, prospective abandonment may reach 25%. Private reports placed the early March expectancy at about 375,000,000 bus. On past experience, the final outturn might readily be as much as 50,000,000 bus. higher or lower, depending chiefly on future weather conditions.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician, Millers National Federation.

Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 10.—Moisture this year is considerably less than last year in Kansas, being about 60% of a normal amount for the western half of Kansas, where about 65% of the wheat acreage is located. A similar condition exists in western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, northwest Oklahoma and about the north half of the Texas Panhandle, with a total acreage of practically 15,000,000 in what is known as the "dry section." Rains that have fallen since Mar. 1 have not relieved this situation in this vast territory, consisting of practically 40% of the entire winter wheat area of the United States. Rains since Mar. 1 were confined to the territory east of a line drawn north and south thru the center of Kansas, altho there were some points, of course, where the rain extended into this dry section. We conclude that the crop this year has had unusual conditions to contend with, and while the outcome is more or less uncertain, the yields are bound to be greatly reduced.—Shannon Grain Co.

Rexford G. Tugwell of New York has been appointed assistant Sec'y of Agriculture.

Sherman, Tex.—Green bug infestation has been found in some Northern Texas communities. Three decades ago these pests destroyed all of the small grain crops in this part of the state.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures: new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Russellville, Ark.—A feed mill has been established at this point by Dee Sutton.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Waldo E. Starr, head of the Starr Hay Co., subsidiary of the Western Consumers Feed Co., Ltd., died Feb. 24 after a brief illness.

Downey, Cal.—Roy E. O'Gier, grain and hay dealer of Los Angeles, has leased 60x100 foot ground space from the Southern Pacific Railroad here and is erecting a grain, feed and hay warehouse, to be 60x90 feet.

Corning, Cal.—Willard's Feed Stores have leased the Morgan Bldg. on Fourth St., remodeled it and moved into it from their former location, which had become too small for their business. Mr. Willard has also installed milling machines to take care of special feed formulas for customers.

CANADA

Ottawa, Ont.—C. W. Hall, pres. of W. H. Dwyer Co., Ltd., has taken over the company and will operate it under the name of the C. W. Hall Co., Ltd. Offices are maintained in the Fraser Bldg. Mr. Hall is a member of the National Hay Ass'n.

Montreal, Que.—In a brief submitted on Mar. 3 by the Montreal Board of Trade to Premier Bennett and Alfred Duranleau, minister of marine, the board urges the erection of more grain elevators to bring the capacity of the Port of Montreal up to 30,000,000 bus., and construction here of a public wharf, with sheds and necessary facilities. The recommendations are made because it is believed such improvements would increase the speed of handling grain and thus lower costs of transportation.

COLORADO

Julesburg, Colo.—The Counce Roller Mills, R. E. Counce, manager, has been completely overhauled and improved.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. has been granted a building permit to erect a grain conditioner at a cost of \$3,500.

Hyde, Colo.—This point is now without an operating elevator, the Farmers Milling & Merc. Co. having closed its elevator Mar. 1, due to the shortage of grain crops in western Yuma County last year and the increasing use of trucks in transporting corn. The other elevator was closed last October by the Geo. Blach Grain Co.

Golden, Colo.—The Rock Flour Mills, the oldest in the state of Colorado, having operated continuously for 73 years, closed business, at least temporarily, Feb. 25. Harry Weber, manager for the past year, has been transferred to Denver, where he will continue in the employ of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. The local mills were closed for economic reasons.

ILLINOIS

Noble, Ill.—K. F. Sonner, who operates an elevator, sustained slight damage to his electrical equipment on Mar. 3.

Stonington, Ill.—The safe in the Stonington Elevator Co.'s elevator was opened by robbers during the night of Mar. 3, who got over \$100.

Newman, Ill.—Paul Wesie has been appointed manager of the Newman Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding his brother Virgil, who has gone to Champaign.

Wenona, Ill.—Scheduled to meet at the Stanton Hotel here on Mar. 22, at 6:30 for dinner, grain men of the Streater-Wenona territory will discuss matters of interest and exchange ideas.

Clay City, Ill.—The Clay City Mill has been re-opened under the management of Will Holman, who had charge of the mill for a number of years until three years ago.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—The Cole Milling Co., of Chester, has taken over the Rocher Milling Co.'s plant and will operate it as a grain elevator, with Walter Coerver in charge.

Champaign, Ill.—The grain trade of the Champaign territory got together to discuss their mutual problems on Mar. 14, meeting at the Inman Hotel for a 6:30 dinner, after which the business session was held.

St. Anne, Ill.—One of the two elevators of the Kerr Grain Co. burned at noon, Mar. 4; loss, \$10,000; no insurance. No grain was stored in the elevator. The company's other house is a block from the burned elevator, which was erected in 1870.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Grain dealers of this vicinity met at the Hotel Cragg-Cunningham at 7 p. m., Mar. 1, for a dinner and business meeting. George Slingloff, of the M. L. Vehon Grain Co.'s office, was in charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

Chatsworth, Ill.—Grain dealers of this territory will meet in this city on Mar. 28, at the Chatsworth Hotel, for their regular monthly meeting. Dinner will be at 6:30 p. m. Those intending to be present should notify Dean Voorhees, Fairbury, Ill.

Grain dealers are warned against loaning money to a man driving a car with the license plates No. 12-391, which were stolen from the car of A. W. Froning, grain dealer of Allison, Ia., on Feb. 2, at Waterloo, Ia. The thief is known to have tried this trick already.

Springfield, Ill.—Bills in the legislature for alleged "insurance of the idle" are attacked as vicious by the Illinois Mfrs. Ass'n, pointing out that this would develop into a dole, with assessments levied upon factories so heavy as to drain the means for sustaining them in operation.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory was held at the Green Lantern on Mar. 9, where dinner was served at 6:30 p. m. This was the first meeting held since the January get-together. The principal topic of discussion was the trucking problem.

LeRoy, Ill.—C. L. Baker, manager of W. H. Wrigley & Co.'s elevator here, died Feb. 25, following a stroke the day before. Sam Wrigley, of Toulon, where the company also operates an elevator, took charge of the elevator here until a successor to Mr. Baker could be appointed.

Freeport, Ill.—An unsuccessful attempt to break into the office of the B. P. Hill Grain Co. was made before midnight, Mar. 4, when two men drove up in a car and threw a rock thru the front office window but hurriedly left when A. W. Hille, who resides above the office, ran out to see what had happened.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Commercial State Bank of Windsor, Ill., is reported to have filed suit against Charles A. Gregory, receiver for the M. & F. Bank here, claiming to have a half interest in the West End Elevator here. It states that the elevator is worth \$15,000, and that it lost its interest "casually" when in October, 1932, the court passed title to the elevator to Receiver Gregory. Therefore the Windsor bank has filed suit for its \$7,500.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Leslie Markwalder, who has been manager of the Co-op. Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator here for over 10 years, and Harry Bauer, employed at the same elevator, have resigned their positions and bot an interest in the Davis Bros. & Potter elevator and coal business here, where Mr. Markwalder will be manager and Mr. Bauer assistant. R. E. Gentry has been manager of the Davis Bros. & Potter elevator for the last few years. The change is effective Apr. 1.

Chillicothe, Ill.—A check writer and a radio were stolen from the Turner-Hudnut Co.'s elevator office Mar. 2.

Springfield, Ill.—The farm advisers in Illinois, which are jointly supported by the federal government and by the state, are supposed to be, under the direction of the U. of I., teachers of good farming. They are not supposed to engage in promotion activities for the farm bureau or for any other activity. Yet it appears quite clear that under the direction of former Dean Davenport, the farm advisers were allowed to follow the dictates of the farm organizations despite the fact that the secretary of agriculture (federal) has laid down policies to the contrary. Despite the fact that the countryside rings with complaints that the farm advisers are, and have been, exceeding their stipulated authority, as laid down by the federal secretary of agriculture, Dean Mumford, presently in charge of the extension service at the university, fails to find cause for complaint.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Springfield, Ill.—Senator Shaw, of Lawrenceville, has introduced in the Senate a bill known as Senate Bill 316, which limits the weight of any truck which traverses state highways to 20,000 pounds gross, 30 feet in length including trailer, and a height of 11½ feet. The bill provides that if truck and trailer is used no trailer shall carry a load of more than 2,000 pounds and the length of truck and trailer must not exceed 30 feet. There is to be a hearing on this bill by the com'te Mar. 22, and grain dealers are urged to immediately write or wire their state senator and representatives to use their influence that the bill be reported favorably. It must be borne in mind that if we fail to secure legislation at the present session of the General Assembly we shall not likely have another opportunity for two years. Senate Bill 316 is not a taxing bill but simply a regulatory measure and if its passage can be secured it will mean much to the grain trade because no contract hauler can profitably operate with respect to transporting grain with the weight limitation it imposes.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kasbeer, Ill.—Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kasbeer Farmers Elevator Co. was held Mar. 10. Auditor Charles T. Peavey congratulated the shareholders on the continuation of their unusual prosperity as a grain marketing company, and followed with a report of the following results: Grain sales 338,366 bus. at a gain of \$5,452.51; merchandise sales, \$17,755.25 gain, \$2,321.60; grinding receipts, \$1,801.52; total gross gain, \$9,575.63; operating expenses, \$5,029.59; operating gain, \$4,546.04; property depreciations, \$2,352.18; net gain, \$2,193.86. Three new directors were elected to take the places of three whose term had expired. During December last a representative of the Farmers National Grain Corp. had prevailed upon the directors to sign up with its subsidiary, the Illinois Grain Corp. This same representative was at the meeting to use his influence in having the shareholders ratify this contract. He was given about three-quarters of an hour for his address, after which the president requested Mr. Peavey to reply. Mr. Peavey made use of about ten minutes in exposing the falsity of the claims made by the representative of the Farmers National Corp., and this was followed by a vote of the shareholders, which resulted in the rejection of the contract by a vote of 77 to 2.

CHICAGO NOTES

During the week beginning Mar. 6, Board of Trade memberships advanced from \$4,500 on Monday to \$7,500 the last of the week.

After having been closed since Mar. 3 on account of the bank holiday proclaimed by President Roosevelt, the Board of Trade re-opened for business Mar. 16. Under rule 81 the directors limited advances or declines in the prices of futures from the close of a preceding day to 5c on wheat, 3c on corn, 2c on oats, 4c on rye and 3c on barley, per bushel.

Recent new members of the Board of Trade include Curtis B. Dall, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, of New York City. Henry J. Patten, brother of the late James A. Patten, has sold his membership in the board.

Directors of the Board of Trade on Mar. 11 ordered that weekly grain privileges sold to expire that day be declared null and void. Sellers of the privileges were ordered to refund to buyers the consideration paid unless the privilege had been exercised prior to Mar. 3. On the unexpired privileges all commissions and brokerage charges were also ordered refunded.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion, thru Walter Mooney, commander, recently sent a telegram to President Roosevelt which read in part as follows: "We desire to go on record as approving completely your declared purpose of ending once and for all the enormous waste of public funds that is going on thru unwise administration of veterans' relief, for we want money spent only on those entitled to it by virtue of real service injuries. We want you to know that in our judgment the American Legion is today quite as unselfish as it has been in the past, and that so far as we are able to express the sentiments of our buddies they will be behind you solidly in your program."

INDIANA

Miami, Ind.—Fay Longstreth, of Bunker Hill, Ind., has bot the elevator at this point and will operate it.

Moore Hill, Ind.—R. C. Bennett has purchased the feed mill from A. L. Transier and will continue grinding every day.

Williams, Ind.—Part of the elevator of the Williams Equity Co. was blown over during a severe windstorm, on Mar. 13, that almost wiped out this village.

Wolcott, Ind.—Paul Dawson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, succeeding J. R. Nelson, deceased. Mr. Dawson has been bookkeeper for the company for the past 12 years.

Yoder, Ind.—A cyclonic wind that struck this section on Mar. 13 demolished the smaller of two grain elevators owned by the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co., of which Kenneth Snyder is the head. The elevator was torn entirely from its foundation and strewn about the town. The large roof covered half of the main street.

North Manchester, Ind.—The Acme Grain Co. has moved its offices that it has occupied up-town for years, to the elevator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which all business was handled years ago before the establishment of the uptown office. I. B. Wright, who has been manager for the company for many years, will continue in charge of the office.

Blaine (Portland p. o.), Ind.—The grain elevator here, operating under the local name of the Blaine Grain Co., one of a line of elevators owned by Goodrich Bros., of Winchester, Ind., burned at 12:30 a. m., Mar. 15; loss, several thousand dollars. The office furniture and several sacks of grain were saved, also a box car full of wheat standing alongside the elevator on the Nickel Plate tracks.

Several truck laws were enacted during the session of the Indiana legislature which adjourned Monday midnight, Mar. 6. House Bills Nos. 110 and 124 were signed by the Governor. H. B. 125 became a law without the Governor's signature within three days after reaching his office. House Bill 157, fixing \$1 per cwt, of the actual weight of the truck as a license for all trucks, passed and now awaits signature of the Governor. Senate Bill 198, the 28,000-lb. maximum weight truck bill met defeat in the House after a very satisfactory progress in the Senate. The strong trucking lobby certainly "killed it dead" upon its being reported out of the com'lite. If there is a real effort made to enforce these new laws just passed, I predict that far greater protection will be afforded the grain interests than heretofore. It remains our duty to help in every way possible to see that these new laws are enforced. I believe that trucks owned and operated by grain dealers and millers for their own use are exempt from all these trucking bills. The bills permit also for their "occasional" use for hire. These bills bring the itinerant contract truckers under the same restricted regulations as the common carriers and all will now be under the supervision of the Public Service Commission of Indiana.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Clinton, Ind.—Thieves broke into the Cottrell Grain Co.'s office during the night of Mar. 7 and took a small radio set and about 55 cents in change. Local youths are suspected of the theft, as prints of boys' hands were found on the wall near a window, thru which entrance was gained.

New Lebanon, Ind.—Lewis Brooks, Sr., for a number of years associated with Lewis Brooks, Jr., in the New Lebanon Elvtr. Co. (now operating as Springer & Brooks), died at his home in Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 28, at the age of 67 years. He is survived by three sons, his wife having died only 10 days before his death.

The new Gross Income and Retail Sales Tax Bill (H. B. 513) is a very long bill of about 19 pages. Broadly speaking, it would appear that a dealer will have to change his book-keeping system to the extent that he can keep separate records of his retail and wholesale transactions. It appears that on gross retail sales he will have to pay 1%, and on gross wholesale sales (carload grain shipments), one-fourth of 1%. The law is vague as to whether shipments in interstate movement are subject to the tax.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

E. A. Ripley, manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s scale service work in Indiana, has announced that the scale inspection truck will be started out on the road about Apr. 10. The inspection work will first proceed thru the southern part of the state and then cover the northern half. Only scale inspection and field repair work for grain dealers and millers will be taken care of on this trip and all work will be concluded between July 1 and 15, before the harvest movement of grain. This is the inspection service approved by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and also under its supervision. Those desiring inspection work on this trip should notify Fairbanks, Morse & Co. at once. The same rates will continue this year as were in effect last year.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Clarence A. Ross, who for 14 years has been manager of the extensive elevator holdings of the W. C. Babcock Grain Co. (which operates a line of nine elevators in Indiana, including one at Rensselaer), and who was one of this city's foremost and best liked citizens, died quite unexpectedly, from a kidney affection, at his home in this city, on Mar. 3, at the age of 52 years. Mr. Ross came to Rensselaer in 1918 to take a position with the Babcock Grain Co., and became a partner of W. C. Babcock, following whose death a few years ago the firm continued under the same name. At the last meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n Mr. Ross was selected as a director. Mr. Ross is survived by his wife and a step-daughter.

IOWA

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is now handling oil, serving as headquarters for five counties.

Charles City, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Exchange, operating an elevator, store and coal yard, voted to dissolve and quit business.—A. T.

Melbourne, Ia.—On Mar. 4 fire of unknown origin burned a hole about twelve feet square in corn crib roof belonging to C. B. Johnson.

Truesdale, Ia.—The Truesdale Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator was sold recently to Quaker Oats Co. Consideration not made public.—A. T.

Luther, Ia.—Vern E. Danielson was recently appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding M. C. Stark, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Thieves entered the A. D. Hayes Co.'s elevator during the night of Mar. 12, by prying the lock from a door, and stole several sacks of sugar.

North Liberty, Ia.—Jesse G. Wray, proprietor of the North Liberty Elvtr. Co. here since 1903, died early this month at the University Hospital after a lingering illness. He was 60 years of age.

Collins, Ia.—The J. E. Hale elevator office was broken into recently but nothing taken according to reports. Thieves gained entrance by breaking a window.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sutherland, Ia.—Virgil A. Branstetter has purchased the old Morehead & Co. elevator here, repaired it and is now operating under the name of the Sutherland Grain Co., conducting a general elevator business.

Mount Auburn, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co., headquarters Cedar Rapids, has reconsidered the closing of its elevator here, and has placed J. A. Healy in charge. Grain and feed will be handled in car lots as previously.

Shellsburg, Ia.—Henry La Tourette, pioneer grain dealer, died at his home here on Mar. 1, from a stroke at the age of 83 years. He built the first grain elevator in Shellsburg in 1870 and operated it for 32 years. Mr. Tourette came to Iowa in a covered wagon in 1855.

Randall, Ia.—Claude Carroll, of Frederika, has purchased from the receiver of the Randall Savings Bank the property of the Randall Elvtr. & Mill. John Carroll, brother of the new owner, will operate the plant.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—On Mar. 11 a baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Musker. Mr. Musker is corn buyer for Penick & Ford and Mrs. Musker was formerly connected with the Piper Grain & Mig. Co. at Cedar Rapids, so both are well known in the trade.—Art Torkelson.

Renwick, Ia.—G. L. Peterson, owner and operator of a feed mill in Postville, Ia., for the past three years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Arthur Gray, who resigned recently as reported in the Journal's last number.—Art Torkelson.

Hawarden, Ia.—L. A. Andrew, receiver for the Hawarden Roller Mills property, consisting of mill building, elevator, scale, dump and full mill equipment, and cement block warehouse addition, received an offer of \$750 for the property and has asked the court for authority to make the sale.

Carroll, Ia.—The Carroll Roller Mills, owned by Lambert Baumhover, burned Sunday morning, Mar. 5; loss, \$70,000; half the loss covered by insurance; several truckloads of flour and cereals were saved, but all grain and machinery were lost. The building was a combination brick and frame structure built in 1875 by the father of the present owner.—Art Torkelson.

Allison, Ia.—A. W. Froning, local grain dealer, whose license plates were stolen from his Chevrolet car Feb. 2 at Waterloo, recently received a letter from a grain dealer of Altona, Ill., reminding him of his promise to send the money which the Illinois dealer loaned him on a watch and chain. The thief evidently had used Froning's license plates, No. 12-391, while driving in Illinois.

Postville, Ia.—The feed mill here, which has been operated for the past three years by G. L. Peterson, is now owned by W. Lloyd Bruce, of Greene, who took possession Mar. 1. Mr. Bruce is experienced in the feed and milling business, having been associated with his father and brother in that business in Greene. Mr. Peterson has gone to Renwick to manage the farmers elevator there.

Denison, Ia.—Bill's Best Mfg. Co., Inc., feed manufacturers, has been placed in receivership, with E. J. Peters as receiver. The receivership is said to be a friendly action brot by three of the stockholders for the purpose of dissolving the corporation, which was formed about two years ago, the company being organized by William Davis. It is hoped that some plan may be worked out to refinance the company.

Nevada, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co., under amended and substituted articles of incorporation, names new officers as follows: Pres., John DeJong; first vice-pres., Charles Douglas; second vice-pres., Homer Clark Brown; sec'y-treas., C. L. Gifford. Directors: Clyde E. Brenton, Charles Douglas and John DeJong. The company owns and operates a line of elevators and coal businesses in Iowa, besides conducting a brokerage business, having elevators at Nevada, Fernald, Bondurant, Paton, Mingo, Lena, Kelley and other points.

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Marengo, Ia.—R. A. Reece, West Branch, Ia., has been named manager of the Marengo Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding A. R. Bailey, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Brandon, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator burned at 2 a. m., Mar. 9; loss, \$12,000; partly insured; 1,500 bus. of oats, 600 bus. of corn and a large quantity of seed was destroyed. It is believed that the fire was caused by pyromaniac burglars, as it was found the hinge knobs of the safe had been removed, leading to the belief that an unsuccessful attempt to rob office had been made. The contents of the safe were unharmed by the fire.

Plainfield, Ia.—W. F. Wefel, Plainfield farmer and former manager of the Plainfield Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, is reported to have been arrested recently on a charge of larceny by embezzlement, charged with having converted to his own use, without consent of the Farmers Elevator Co., 100 tons of crushed lime, received by him as manager of the elevator company, the lime being the property of the company and having been delivered to the elevator in 1930. Wefel was released on bond.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Plymouth Corn Products Co., sponsored by L. E. Armstrong, pres. of Ft. Dodge National Bank, has been incorporated here to manufacture corn alcohol for industrial purposes. The company will use the buildings of the Plymouth Clay Products Co., now idle, which will be remodeled and the necessary machinery installed for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, principally from corn, with some barley. The capacity of the plant at the outset will be 3,000 gallons of alcohol per day, with expansion possible to 10,000 gallons, if the demand requires it. At a 3,000 gallon per day capacity the plant will utilize in a year 360,000 bus. of grain, more than 90% being corn. It is said that the mash that remains after the alcohol has been extracted makes good stock food. Mr. Armstrong expects to have the plant in operation by September. C. J. Simmons is associated with Mr. Armstrong in the project.—James E. Bennett & Co.

KANSAS

Galva, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the A. L. Flook Grain Co. on Feb. 6.

Wilson, Kan.—Vinc Kvasnicka has leased and is now operating the Western Star Mill Co.'s elevator.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Feb. 28.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The elevator of the George E. Gano Grain Co. on Feb. 18 was damaged by windstorm.

Garden City, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange on Mar. 7.

Utica, Kan.—The Utica Elevator & Supply Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator on Feb. 18.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Kansas Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Apr. 3, 4, 5.

Fulton, Kan.—L. M. Harned's elevator burned at 2:30 a. m., Mar. 3; loss, \$7,000. A quantity of feed was stored in the elevator.

Albert, Kan.—Windstorm damaged the elevators of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. on Feb. 18 at this point, at Amy and at Hodges.

Burr Oak, Kan.—The Burr Oak Mill is manufacturing flour once more after a lapse of about 10 years. H. E. Brown has purchased the mill and completely overhauled and rebuilt it.

Montezuma, Kan.—The Montezuma Co-op. Exchange disposed of its elevator to W. H. Niemeir and then purchased the Fry Elevator, to which it has moved its office. The name of the exchange will remain the same as formerly.

Shields, Kan.—We bot at Shields the two elevators that belonged to Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. The other two are owned by the C. E. Robinson Elevator Co.—Logan Bros.—Hart Grain Co., R. H. Sturtevant, sec'y, Kansas City, Mo.

St. John, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co., headquarters Hutchinson, has bot the St. John Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator and other properties and has put Elmer Hahn, grain buyer for the St. John Mills, in charge as manager.

Wichita, Kan.—Paul E. Collins, of Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed manager of the local office of James E. Bennett & Co., of Chicago, taking over his new duties Feb. 27. Mr. Collins represented Jackson Bros., Boesel & Co. at Lafayette for 15 years, previous to which time he was manager at that point for Lamson Bros. & Co. for five years.

Ford, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co.'s elevator that burned Feb. 28, as reported in the last number of the Journals, will probably not be rebuilt immediately, it is reported, on account of the poor wheat prospects in this vicinity. The elevator contained 5,000 bus. of wheat at time of the fire, fully covered by insurance; the building was only partly insured. The loss was estimated at \$5,500.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.'s elevator and the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator were both entered during the night of Feb. 27, the thieves taking a typewriter from the former office and an adding machine from the latter. This is the fourth time since Christmas that the Farmers elevator has been entered, on the other three occasions the loot consisting of stamps and a few pennies.

KENTUCKY

Blandville, Ky.—Robert Johnson's hammer mill burned Sunday night, Feb. 26, origin of the fire being unknown.

South Irvine, Ky.—Marion Baker has just installed an up-to-date grist mill here and is prepared to do custom grinding.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

Edward D. Legg, of Legg & Co., has recovered from a recent attack of intestinal grip.—R. C. N.

Nathan Gittlesohn, wholesale flour merchant, has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

The annual meeting of the Baltimore Flour Club will be held on the evening of Mar. 22 at the Ambassador Apartments.—R. C. N.

A quantity of grain and feed in a warehouse of William G. Scarlett & Co. was burned at 6:30 p. m., Mar. 6. The blaze was soon brought under control by the fire department. Loss was covered by insurance.

The bill to tax chain stores operating in Baltimore has passed the Maryland legislature. It provides for a tax of \$100 on each store, in excess of ten, but not exceeding twenty; and on each store in excess of twenty, \$150 each.—R. C. N.

C. R. Hare, field inspector for the Eastern Shore Federal Crop Loan Bureau, points out that no Federal crop loans can be made to Maryland farmers because of conflicting State and Federal laws on terms and conditions of such loans.—R. C. N.

John F. Newsom, who for 30 years had been reporting for the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce the passage inward and outward of vessels at Cape Henry, Va., died suddenly of heart trouble at his post, March 9. He is survived by his widow and two children.—R. C. N.

The business of R. C. Wells & Co., hay, grain and feed merchants, has been absorbed by the Farm Service Stores, a unit of General Mills, Inc. F. H. Magoon, formerly stationed in Boston as representative of General Mills, has been transferred to Baltimore to take charge. The new owners have leased the property from R. C. Wells & Co.—R. C. N. [R. C. Wells died nearly two years ago.]

MICHIGAN

St. Johns, Mich.—On Feb. 25 windstorm slightly damaged the plant of E. C. Smith.

New Era, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the feed mill plant of Westing & Swanson, Inc., late last month.

North Adams, Mich.—F. I. Williams & Son recently installed a Howe Eureka, Jr., Corn Cutter, the White Sales Corp. doing the work.

Detroit, Mich.—The Wolverine Milling Co. is having a good trade on the Eureka Alfalfa Meal prepared by the new Gruendler Milling System recently installed thru the White Sales Corp.

Marine City, Mich.—The Quality Feed & Supply Co., reported in the Jan. 25 Journals as installing some up-to-date feed machinery, has been incorporated by Harry T. Altherr; capital stock, \$5,000.

Howardsville (r. d. from Marcellus), Mich.—C. P. Bacon has taken over the mill here from Mr. Fox, who retires on account of his health. The new owner has made a number of improvements in the mill and is manufacturing buckwheat, whole wheat, self-rising, pancake and pastry flours.

Detroit, Mich.—D. A. Zinn is now manager of the local branch of A. K. Zinn & Co., of Battle Creek, feed manufacturers, succeeding W. H. Bouma, who gave up that position recently to become pres. of a new wholesale and brokerage business, the Michigan Feed & Grain Co., of Bellevue, as reported in the Journals last number.

MINNESOTA

Sauk Rapids, Minn.—Geo. W. Heim Co. has installed a modern magnetic separator.

Luverne, Minn.—E. A. Brown & Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire early this month; loss, \$7,000.

Barnesville, Minn.—J. C. Baker has taken over the management of the Monarch Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding N. C. Jensen.

Duluth, Minn.—H. J. Atwood was recently elected vice-pres. of the Board of Trade, to take the place of William J. McCabe, deceased.

Waseca, Minn.—The Cargill Commission Co.'s mill here on the M. & St. L. Railroad, which has not been operated for over a year, was damaged by fire late in February.

LeRoy, Minn.—T. Eastwold traded his farm north of LeRoy for the LeRoy Mill, owned by A. J. Olson. The mill will be operated by Mr. Eastwold's son-in-law, Simon Vatne. Mr. Olson plans to move to the farm after the expiration of the present lease.

Duluth, Minn.—The business of Joseph F. McCarthy, Inc., grain commission firm, will hereafter be conducted by Joseph F. McCarthy as an individual. Also the affairs of the Harbison Grain Co., a corporation, will hereafter be carried on by G. P. Harbison as an individual.

Duluth, Minn.—William J. McCabe, pres. of McCabe Bros. Co. (headquarters this city); International Elevator Co., Duluth; Pacific Grain Co., Minneapolis, and McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., of Canada, died Feb. 14 in a Duluth hospital, from a heart attack. Mr. McCabe, who was 70 years of age, was prominent in the grain trade of the Northwest. His wife and two sons, W. J., Jr., and Ben C., survive him.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Recent new members of the Chamber of Commerce include Morris M. Shockley, of the International Elevator Co., Glendive, Mont.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. W. Dittes, who represented the W. C. Mitchell Co. for 25 years, recently became associated with the Cargill Commission Co.

O. H. Urling is now sales manager for the H. F. Shepherdson Co. For many years he was with the W. C. Mitchell Co., and is well known to grain men of the Northwest.

W. B. Hatch, who retired from active business about two years ago and who in recent years was connected with the L. S. Hatch Grain Co. (L. S. Hatch being his son), died in St. Mary's hospital, on Mar. 4, after a lingering illness. Mr. Hatch, who was 70 years of age, was one of the Northwest's veteran grain men, coming to Minneapolis 33 years ago, previous to which time he operated elevators in South Dakota. He had been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for 30 years. His widow and four children survive him.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

KANSAS ELEVATOR CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Charles Roe recently associated himself with the H. F. Shepherdson Co. as traveling representative. He was formerly with the W. C. Mitchell Co. in the same capacity, and still operates his own elevators at Evansville and Crookston, Minn.

MISSOURI

Vienna, Mo.—A. B. Massey has rented a building and is installing machinery for a grist mill.

Slater, Mo.—The electrical equipment in the plant of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged recently.

St. Louis, Mo.—Recent new members of the Merchants Exchange include B. A. Holland, of the Mississippi Valley Stock Yards, this city.

Crocker, Mo.—A new hammer mill has been installed by the Crocker Grain & Supply Co. The firm consists of Andy Peterson and his son Reuben.

Clinton, Mo.—The local Larabee Mills plant, which has been closed for some time, started up again on Mar. 13, with 44 men on the payroll, and with instructions to run continuously.

Deepwater, Mo.—The mill here owned by Frank Williams and his son Clyde, of Sedalia, and leased to G. W. Johnson and his son Ray, who are operating it, was damaged by fire, which broke out at 11:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Grain Belt Mills Co. has filed a petition in court for the dissolution of the company and its liquidation. The petition states that the company, which was organized in 1916, has recently been unable to operate at a profit.

Kansas City, Mo.—Members of the Board of Trade were treated to a shrimp dinner and entertainment, on the evening of Mar. 3, by Oscar T. Cook, wheat buyer for the southwestern milling division of the Standard Milling Co., of this city.

Sarcoile, Mo.—J. E. Singer, who operates a mill at Weaubleau, Mo., has bot the Benson Mill here from W. A. Benson and Frank Saunders, and he and his son Dave will operate it. Mr. Singer retains his business at Weaubleau but has left it in charge of another son.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade membership certificate of J. J. Knight has been purchased by the treasury of the exchange and cancelled. The membership has been inactive for about two years. Mr. Knight was formerly head of the Equity Union Grain Co., and was suspended from the market.

Kissinger, Mo.—Frank Currie, for many years engaged in the elevator and grain milling business in this state, died at his home in Clarks-ville, Feb. 27, from the infirmities of old age. He was 83 years old. In 1894 he organized the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, which expanded until it had elevators at Kissinger, Annada and Dam-eron (Elsberry p. o.), all independent houses.

St. Louis, Mo.—The elevator at the Rock Springs Warehouse, owned by the Wabash Railroad and occupied for more than 20 years by the Arnold A. Thurnau Grain & Feed Co., burned at 10:45 p. m., Mar. 7; loss on elevator \$8,000 and on the 30,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats that it contained \$18,000. Fire walls aided in keeping the flames from the main warehouse where additional grain was stored. The capacity of the elevator was 50,000 bus.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade adopted regulations, on Mar. 15, reversing a previous ruling, limiting daily price changes on wheat and corn futures. The new rule limits the price change on wheat to 5c in either direction and on corn to 3c. After a trial it will be determined how long the restrictions will be in force. These limitations will prevent too much strain on the credit facilities of country and city banks, which had just re-opened after the national banking holiday.

Holt, Mo.—L. M. Ward, who conducts a similar business at Lawson, has bot the grain, feed and coal business here that has been operated as the Holt Grain & Supply Co. and will operate at both places under the name of the North-west Grain & Feed Co. He purchased the stock and fixtures, and has leased the elevator building and equipment from the stock company of local citizens which owns it. Mr. Ward himself will be in charge of the business here until other arrangements are made. W. A. McGee has been manager for the Holt Grain & Supply Co.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The Graham & Ross Merc. Co., whose elevator, feed plant, warehouse and coal docks burned early in December as reported in the Dec. 28 Journals, contemplates building a new elevator and feed mill this spring to replace its loss. This company has been in business here for 39 years.

NEBRASKA

Graf, Neb.—J. R. Allen has leased the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here and has opened it for business.

Omaha, Neb.—Howard Rathbun is the new pres. of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., succeeding Ernest W. Taylor.

Omaha, Neb.—O. H. Gibbs, of the Lucke Gibbs Grain Co., has been very ill for some time in the Lutheran Hospital. At last report his condition was unchanged.

Hastings, Neb.—Members of the Southern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n on Mar. 3 listened to a talk on the control of wheat smut, given by P. H. Stewart, state extension agronomist, at the Hastings Museum.

Omaha, Neb.—Directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange on Mar. 7 reduced the commission on corn from $\frac{3}{4}$ c a bu. to $\frac{1}{2}$ c a bu., to take effect immediately. This reduction puts the commission charge on corn back to that of the pre-war period.

McCook, Neb.—J. S. Hatcher & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Albert Barnett, James S. Hatcher; to deal in grain, coal, livestock, lumber and hardware. This is an old, established business and has operated at Dickens, Neb.

Omaha, Neb.—Senate File No. 37, to change the mortgage lien law of the state, mentioned previously in the Journals, at last report had advanced to third reading in the Senate and it looked as tho the bill would pass. Senators seem to appreciate the difficult task grain dealers have had in handling mortgaged grain.

O'Neill, Neb.—E. D. Leach is erecting an 8,000-bu. elevator replacing his house that burned late in December, as reported in the Jan. 11 Journals. It is of frame construction, to be covered with corrugated sheet iron, on a cement foundation. A blower will be used for moving the grain instead of an endless belt with buckets.

Valentine, Neb.—The Gilman Milling Co.'s flour mill here, known locally as the Minnechadua Mill, has been leased to Joe Vanderheiden, of Elgin, who is overhauling the machinery and putting it in operation again after being closed for five years. The mill, which has a capacity of 200 barrels per 24-hour day, was built 40 years ago by S. F. Gilman.

S. F. No. 245, a bill by Senator Charles D. Green, of Sidney, would limit the hours of labor for men to eight hours a day and 48 hours a week in Nebraska, except on farms. The Nebraska Millers Ass'n has filed a protest, and the Chamber of Commerce and the Nebraska Manufacturers Ass'n are also working against it. The bill is with the labor com'te and a hearing was scheduled to be held on Mar. 14. If enacted this would require a double shift in all country elevators during the crop moving season.

NEW ENGLAND

East Pepperell, Mass.—The Pepperell Grain Co., of this place, and the Groton Grain Co., of Groton, are being merged and will be continued as the Pepperell Grain Co. here. Both companies are owned by the E. A. Cowee Co., of Fitchburg, and they are being combined to lower the expense of maintaining two establishments. George C. Howe, who has been manager at this point, will continue in that capacity, and Lawrence E. Blood, manager at Groton, will be cashier but will continue to look after his Groton customers.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Industrial Grain Products Corp. has filed notice of dissolution with the sec'y of state.

Troy, N. Y.—The International Milling Co., of Buffalo, which is seeking a site for a grain warehouse in this city, has been offered the use of one-half the space of the state warehouse at the Barge Canal Terminal. At last report the company had not decided on its location.

East Otto, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co., Inc., sustained slight damage to its property caused by fire of electrical origin recently.

The revenue for the year 1932 from the state grain elevators was \$216,957.49 for the Gowanus Bay Elvtr. at Brooklyn and \$32,693.19 for the Oswego Elvtr., making a total of \$249,650.68.

New York, N. Y.—Frederick Figge, a member of the Produce Exchange since 1873, died Feb. 25, at the age of 82 years. Last summer he suffered a stroke, from which he never fully recovered.

Oswego, N. Y.—The State held an examination on Mar. 18, at Albany, for a \$3,600 job, that of superintendent of the state owned elevator here. Charles A. O'Brien has been acting superintendent. A good business is anticipated at the elevator this coming season.

Oswego, N. Y.—The construction of a new and larger grain elevator for this port is being discussed, the suggestion having been made that some large grain company be persuaded to contract for the elevator for a period of years in order to be able to get a loan from the R. F. C. to finance the building.



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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Albany, N. Y.—It is reported that Barber & Bennett, feed merchants of this city, have leased a part of the State Canal Terminal here, and plan increased handling of grain. The company has been securing its grain from companies established at the terminal and now plans to undertake independent operations.

New York, N. Y.—The New York Produce Exchange recently adopted an amendment to its by-laws, dealing with the banking and market situation, which was, in part, as follows: "In the event of an emergency by reason whereof the ordinary media of exchange and payment are not available for exchange transactions, the board of managers may by a two-thirds vote of the entire board adopt such regulations or measures as may in its opinion meet the emergency, and in connection therewith may abrogate or modify any provisions of the by-laws or rules or the operation or application thereof relating to the subject, and may provide for such means and methods of payment as may be adopted by trade or authorized by law. . . . The board of managers may, in its discretion, fix price limits for trading in futures with reference to the lowest price of the closing range of each month on the preceding business day; and trades for future delivery in any month shall not, during any one day, be made at prices outside of said price limits."

NORTH DAKOTA

Hettinger, N. D.—P. E. Knudson has installed an up-to-date separator ahead of his attrition mill.

Blanchard, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has closed its local elevator and H. J. Olson has taken it over.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members admitted to the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n during February include the Crosby Flour Mills, of Crosby, N. D.

Harvey, N. D.—Sumner S. Renfrew, pioneer grain dealer, died at his home here recently, at the age of 72 years. He disposed of his interest in the elevator here several years ago.

Bismarck, N. D.—The bill known as Senator Finn's bill that would prohibit raising of wheat this year in North Dakota and set up machinery to purchase 100,000,000 bus. of wheat in the open market, reported in the Feb. 22 Journals as having been introduced into the state legislature, lost by one vote.

Lonetree, N. D.—The E. O. Dickinson Grain Co.'s elevator here burned at 10:30 p. m., Feb. 22, together with 8,000 bus. of wheat; building and grain covered by insurance. Ralph Orser was manager. The contents of the office were saved. The fire was prevented from spreading to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. nearby, which is leased by the Dickinson Co.

OHIO

Mason, O.—Wind broke the glass in a door in the plant of the Hudson Feed Co. on Mar. 1.

Mechanicsburg, O.—On Mar. 8 the Mechanicsburg Co-op. Exchange sustained slight windstorm damage.

Newcomerstown, O.—Wind slightly damaged the roofing and stock of the Newcomerstown Elvtr. Co. on Feb. 26.

Grove City, O.—The property of the Grove City Farmers Exchange Co. suffered slight windstorm damage on Mar. 8.

Rising Sun, O.—The Sun Grain Ass'n recently installed a magnetic metal catcher furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Crestline, O.—G. D. Leckrone, manager of the Crestline Farmers Equity Co.'s elevator for the past year, has resigned.

Westville, O.—The Westville Grain & Livestock Co. recently purchased a motor driven grinder from the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Edison, O.—Wind slightly damaged the roofing of the office of F. E. and Bessie Blair, operating as the Edison Mills & Elvtr., on Feb. 27.

Tiffin, O.—C. J. Fry, of Old Fort, manager of an elevator at that point for 16 years until two years ago, has been appointed manager of the Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co.'s elevator, to succeed F. C. Sparks, who resigned recently.

Van Wert, O.—In a severe storm that struck this county Mar. 13, about one-half of the roof of the main building of the Union Flouring Mills was blown off. The roof, of composition type, carried with it sections of the supporting timbers.

Bradner, O.—It is reported that the erection of a grain elevator at this point is planned. This place has been without an elevator for a number of years.

Pioneer, O.—William C. Goodell, retired, who for many years was manager of the Pioneer Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died Mar. 4. He had also been manager of the Baker Grain Co.'s elevator at Fayette, which company is out of business now.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co.'s office was entered by thieves during the night of Feb. 22 and \$5 in change taken. The Milford Center Milling Co.'s office was also entered and the safe blown open. There was no money in it and nothing was found to be missing except the bill of sale for a truck. Two men were afterward arrested for the burglaries and one of them was returned to the Mansfield Reformatory for violation of his parole.

Fletcher, O.—A verdict for the defense was returned recently by the jury in the \$15,130 damage suit of Wilbur Gump against the Fletcher Grain & Supply Co. Gump had sued for permanent injuries sustained when a hoist broke at the elevator of the defendant and fell down on his wagon, which had just been unloaded, claiming that the hoist was improperly installed as to safety and also improperly operated. The Fletcher Grain Co. claimed Gump was not badly injured and that the accident was due also to his own negligence.

Columbus, Ohio.—A special meeting, under the auspices of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, to discuss the banking situation was held in this city, at the Fort Hayes Hotel, where a 75c dinner was served at 6:30 p. m., Mar. 15. Speakers representing banks and grain buyers were present and gave information and answered questions. Subjects discussed included banking, trucking, sales tax and probable trend of prices. Nearly all present were very optimistic and look for a big increase in business. A small group meeting was also held in this city Mar. 6, a majority of those present expressing optimism regarding future conditions.

OKLAHOMA

Hydro, Okla.—The Hydro Seed & Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Mar. 4.

Chelsea, Okla.—The Chelsea Hay & Grain Co.'s barn burned late in February, together with contents, which were insured.

Oilton, Okla.—The Lorette Milling Co. has been purchased by G. W. McCrackin and is now known as the McCrackin Feed Co.

Muskogee, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Eastern Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Unclaimed," altho it was reported a few weeks ago that this company had been incorporated.

Walters, Okla.—Walter Schroeder, owner and operator of an elevator here, has announced his candidacy for the office of commissioner of public property at the city election in April.

Hopeton, Okla.—Sam Heasley has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding O. W. Pfeifer, who is now managing the Farmers Elvtr. at Alva, Okla.

Jennings, Okla.—A. W. Thompson's feed mill caught fire, caused by an overheated shaft, Mar. 1, while in operation. Small damage was done and the mill was in operation again the following day.

Foyil, Okla.—The Woods Milling Co. is erecting a new mill here and equipping it with machinery from a mill in Welch, that has just been taken down. The machinery includes a big gasoline engine.

Alva, Okla.—O. W. Pfeifer, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hopeton, Okla., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding M. S. Mercer, resigned.

Waukomis, Okla.—At the Waukomis Co-op. Mill & Supply Co.'s plant, a large room on the south side of the mill has been torn away and is being rebuilt into more bin space for grain, which will greatly facilitate the handling of grain at the plant.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. E. Heck, who had worked at the plant of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co. for 19 years, was killed almost instantly, on Mar. 3, when he became caught in the chain drive in the elevator headhouse at the company's plant. He is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

Welch, Okla.—The old mill, known locally as the Tom Hancock Mill (Tom Hancock built it in 1901), owned by the Roscoe Woods Estate and unused for some time, has been wrecked, the Woods Milling Co., of Foyil, Okla., buying the machinery, and the lumber being sold locally to farmers to be used in outbuildings.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Milton, Ore.—J. E. Olinger & Sons have opened a grain and milling business; capitalized at \$75,000.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ida.—The property of the McClarin Grain Co. was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Mar. 11.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Imperial Feed & Grain Co., W. C. Theda owner and manager, has been left temporarily under the management of William Hadley and Robert Kreitz while Mr. Theda is acting manager of the Tacoma Grain Co., Tacoma, Wash., during the illness of Manager I. C. Bonham.

Portland, Ore.—L. W. Hartman, of J. T. Steeb & Co., chairman of the board of directors of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, and David J. Collins, vice-pres. of Albers Bros. Milling Co., were recently unanimously elected members of the board of directors of the Portland Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Hartman joins the board as a representative of the shipping interests and Mr. Collins as a representative of the cereal industry. The monthly financial report as well as that of Stanley E. Semple, manager of the exchange, as to general affairs of the organization, were gone over by the directors. The annual meeting of the exchange is to be held in July.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore.—A group from the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n appeared before the senate com'te recently, protesting against H. B. 508, which had already passed in the house, and S. B. 282, which had not yet reached the senate, and the bills were killed by the com'te. Included in the group, whose prompt action saved the day, were the following: H. J. Elliott, pres. of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n; Willis Small, of Eugene; August Fischer, of Corvallis; and Walter Barkus, of Salem, governors of the Oregon Ass'n, and Leon S. Jackson, assistant manager of the ass'n. Representing the Portland district of the ass'n were Andy Chrystal, Mr. Pattullo, Theodore Schommer, Dan Hogan, and Sherman Draper.

Olympia, Wash.—Following is the status of several bills affecting grain and feed dealers: Commission Merchants Bill has passed the legislature, after many ups and downs, and is expected to be signed by the governor; the Peddlers Bill is reported as not likely to pass at the present session, altho the house com'te on commerce and manufactures has recommended that it be passed; H. B. 403, which prohibits noxious weed seeds and would forbid the importation of Canadian screenings, is expected to pass; H. B. 418, the Seed License Bill, has been criticized and an amendment is to be asked, providing "that the place where consigned agricultural or vegetable seeds in original, unbroken sealed packages, put up by a licensed seedsman, are exposed or offered for sale, shall not be construed as a place of business within the meaning of this section."

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Turner, Ore.—Mail addressed to Cherry City Mfg. Co. is returned marked "Out of business." In January, 1932, it was reported that the Cherry City Milling Co., of Salem, Ore., had leased for a short time the plant of the Turner Feed & Flour Co., which had gone into the hands of a receiver.

Tacoma, Wash.—W. C. Theda, owner and manager of the Imperial Feed & Grain Co., of Hillsboro, Ore., is acting manager of the Tacoma Grain Co. during the absence of I. C. Bonham, manager, who is compelled to take a rest on account of ill health but who hopes to be able to resume his duties as manager in about six months. Mr. Theda was manager of the Wenatchee Flour Mills for some time, also of the Columbia Milling Co., at Portland, both of which companies are subsidiaries of the Centennial Co., parent company of the Tacoma Grain Co. Mr. Theda was the first pres. of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n while in Oregon. Mr. Bonham has been with the Centennial organization for 25 years, first as bookkeeper for the Sprague Roller Mills, owned by the Centennial Co., then as bookkeeper for the Tacoma Grain Co. and later was made manager of the Tacoma Grain Co.

Olympia, Wash.—S. B. 63, the Motor Vehicle Code, explained in previous numbers of the Journals, as amended exempts contract and common carriers operating within city or 10 miles outside; also motor carriers, of any kind, "while engaged exclusively in the transportation of farm products to assembling, packing, storage or processing plants or between such plants." The department of public works does not have the right, formerly in the bill, of fixing minimum rates for contract motor carriers. According to the bill, private motor carrier means "any person engaged in the transportation by motor vehicle of property to be sold by him in the furtherance of any private commercial enterprise." To operate as a private motor carrier, a permit must be obtained, and taxes shall be figured on gross weight, including unloaded vehicle weight plus maximum load stated in the application. The exemption clause of this bill is as follows: "This act shall not apply to private motor carriers of property who shall operate wholly within any city or town of this state and within 20 miles of the corporate limits of such city or town, nor to any farmer transporting the livestock, poultry, dairy products, timber or other products of his own or other farmers to market, or supplies for the use of himself or other farmers, in his own motor vehicle, nor to any co-operative ass'n of farmers transporting the farm products of its members to market, or supplies for their use, in their own motor vehicle."

PENNSYLVANIA

Coudersport, Pa.—The stock and equipment of the Co-op. G. L. F. Holding Corp. were damaged by fire of undetermined origin on Mar. 14.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A decision to require supervision of deliveries of grain from elevators to trucks and other vehicles has been made by the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, 70 cents per 1,000 bus. to be the fee.

Lanesboro, Pa.—Heath & Co., who operate a feed mill and store in Great Bend (this same county), have leased ground here on which they will erect a building, to be used as a feed mill and sales room, work to be started later in the spring.

Hancock, Pa.—The Potomac Roller Mill burned at 12:30 a. m., Mar. 10, with all contents, including a large supply of wheat, flour and all machinery; loss, over \$10,000. The building was a large frame structure, over 100 years old, owned by Alex H. Mosier.

St. Marys, Pa.—Albert T. Lenze has bot an interest in the old established firm of Ritters Mill, Inc., which will hereafter be known as Ritter & Lenze. Ritters Mill is the oldest industrial institution in St. Marys, the original mill having been built in 1846 and has been in continuous operation ever since.

Prescottville (r. d. from Reynoldsville), Pa.—Lloyd McCreight has put the grist mill into operation again. The present building (erected on the site of the original mill built in the early '60's but which burned later), which was operated for many years by Thomas and Smith McCreight, Sr., was built in the late '70's.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Oldham, S. D.—H. C. Gasp, of Wessington, is the new manager of George P. Sexauer & Sons' elevator here, succeeding O. P. Remme.

Chancellor, S. D.—G. F. Raker, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for several years past, resigned early in March, J. G. Schuknecht acting as temporary manager until a new one could be appointed.

SOUTHEAST

Opelika, Ala.—H. F. Lowe, pres. of the Lowe & Sanford Wholesale Grocery Co., was recently injured in an automobile accident.—G. H. W.

Jasper, Ala.—Sam Thames has opened a feed and grist mill here. Mr. Thames was associated for a number of years with the late C. C. Smith, his father-in-law, in the milling business.

Athens, Ala.—The Athens Grain Co.'s mill and warehouse burned at 2:30 a. m., Sunday, Mar. 5; loss, \$12,000; no insurance. W. B. Buchanan and D. O. Looney, owners, have operated this business here for about 10 years.

Birmingham, Ala.—J. C. Hodges, pres. of Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., was chairman of the finance com'te of the Alabama Merchants Ass'n which recently conducted a successful fight against a sales tax in Alabama.—G. H. W.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—On Mar. 14 a very destructive tornado struck Nashville and caused extreme property loss and killed ten or more people. G. P. Rose & Co. sustained only slight damage to their elevator plant.

Nashville, Tenn.—Twenty members and guests were present at the special meeting of the Nashville Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which was held at the Noel Hotel, this city, Feb. 24. C. L. Turner is pres. of the organization, O. T. Kittrell, sec'y, and H. A. Gupton, treas.

TEXAS

Abernathy, Tex.—The Rea Milling Co. is installing equipment for grinding cornmeal.

Tulia, Tex.—An 80-h.p. gas engine has just been installed by Mr. Lemons, proprietor of the Tulia Flour Mill, to furnish power for the plant.

Austin, Tex.—The Home Mix Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$7,600; incorporators: Reece Meador, Mrs. Minnie Lee Meador and C. L. Davis.

Fort Worth, Tex.—G. E. Blewett of Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co., sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n and director in the Fort Worth Grain Exchange, with all his connections found himself without cash when the bank moratorium struck. His versatility saved the day. Needing a hair-cut he reverted to the customs of his forebears, and traded 40 pounds of wheat to the barber.

Gainesville, Tex.—Culp & King, who did public grinding and put out a line of mixed feeds for local trade, also did a large jobbing business in flour and other products, is being liquidated by Mr. King, one of the former owners, under an agreement made with creditors whereby they are to pay him a salary for his services in liquidating the business. It is reported that the creditors will probably receive about 50c on the dollar.—Kimbell Milling Co., Inc. (Ft. Worth, Tex.)

WISCONSIN

Iron River, Wis.—A. B. Tester's Feed Mill, about one mile north of this point, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin early this month.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Albert Zutter, formerly with the Crane Elvtr. Co., has taken over the Spoor Mill and will deal in grains, feed, flour and poultry, and do grinding.

Superior, Wis.—E. H. Page, chief deputy inspector for the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission, died unexpectedly at a local hospital Mar. 2, at the age of 70 years.

West Salem, Wis.—The Northern Milling Co., of Wausau, has sold its local feed business to A. Gram & Sons, of LaCrosse. Harold J. Peter is now in charge for the new owners.

Grimms, Wis.—Mrs. Frank Frosch has traded the grain elevator operating as Frosch & Sons, and her home here for property in Sheboygan, Charles Frohner and son Ray being the new owners. They took possession Mar. 1.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—S. Nielsen has been appointed manager of the local elevator of E. J. Crane & Sons, of Milwaukee, succeeding Albert Zutter. Mr. Nielsen has been manager of Crane elevators at Thorp and Colfax, Wis., and was also at one time grain buyer for Farm Service Stores at Hutchinson, Minn.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Howard Rathbun, of Nye & Jenks Grain Co., Omaha, has applied for membership in the Grain & Stock Exchange.

A. A. Moeller, a weigher employed by the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange for the past 17 years, died on Feb. 12.

Harry M. Stratton, of Donahue-Stratton Co., has fully recovered from his recent illness and is attending to business again.

A meeting of maltsters, elevator men and barley merchants was held in Milwaukee on Mar. 1 at the instance of the Department of Agriculture representatives for a discussion of malting grades of barley.

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, with the exception of its cash grain department, closed on Mar. 3 pending a solution of the banking difficulties. The stock exchange department was re-opened for business on Mar. 15, and trading was resumed in grain futures on Mar. 16.

The annual caucus of the Grain & Stock Exchange was held on Mar. 18. The primary occurs on Mar. 25, and the annual election on Apr. 3. All the present officers were re-nominated at the caucus as follows: Pres., Edward LaBudde; first vice-pres., Otto R. Sickert; second vice-pres., John V. Lauer; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb.

Trade Marks Valid in Restricted Territory

By L. W. MIDA of Mida's Trade Mark & Patent Bureau.

The name "Del Monte" had been used originally in connection with foods and coffee sold in California and near-by states by Tillman & Bendel since 1887.

Under the same name the California Packing Corporation as far back as 1904 was selling its canned fruits and vegetables in all parts of the country. In 1926 Tillman & Bendel began an expansion of sales outside of the six original Western States; while the California Packing Corporation in 1928 began selling coffee as an addition to its Del Monte line. Thereupon Tillman & Bendel started suit against the California Packing Corporation to restrain use of the trade mark and to recover \$1,000,000 damages.

The U. S. Circuit Court on Feb. 6, 1933, rendered a decision reserving to each the territory in which each had first used the trade mark. It was decreed that "The lower court is reversed in that Tillman & Bendel, Inc. are partly relieved from the injunction by permission to sell 'Del Monte' coffee in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada and Arizona and the injunction remains in force thruout the balance of the United States. The California Packing Corporation are perpetually enjoined from selling 'Del Monte' coffee in the six states named. The amended decree confirms the lower court that damages should not be awarded to either party and that each party pay its own costs."

In 1919, the last year that beer was legal in the United States there were 73 breweries in Ohio, 13 in Indiana, 61 in Illinois, and 8 in Kentucky, all consuming large quantities of barley and corn grits.

Representative James M. Mead, chairman of the House Postoffice Com'te, declared that three-cent letter postage had brought a decrease in first class mail at the rate of 5,000,000,000 letters annually.

Futures Market a Stabilizer

Professor James E. Boyle of Cornell University, in a talk under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants at Chicago, credited commodity exchanges with eliminating sudden, drastic and unsettling fluctuations in the price of agricultural products.

Prof. Boyle asserted that "grain exchanges grew by a process of natural business evolution to meet the need, first, of a barometer of value, and second, of a price stabilizer."

Their success is seen, he pointed out, in the fact that fluctuations of grain prices of 50 cents in a day were more frequent before exchanges than fluctuations of 10 cents a day are now.

"In the last 50 years there has grown up a system of future trading on the great grain exchanges, and with this growth of future trading has come a stabilization in both time and place, of wheat prices," he said.

"The futures market enables all informed grain interests to discount the future and shape their course accordingly. Thus a short crop puts the price up a long time before the grain is cut. The price is put up slowly, day by day, a small step at a time and is based on dependable crop estimates. In the old days, the price would show little or no change until the shortage actually had arrived, and then the change in price would be most sudden and violent."

Prices today are held in line in different markets in different places, Prof. Boyle said. He added that "It is equally important that the spread be as narrow as possible between the harvest time price and the next spring price. Before future trading, the spread between fall and spring was very wide. Now it is reduced on the average to the barest carrying charge."

"Our federal trade commission looked into this matter and found the average price of wheat at Chicago for thirty crop years rose only some 9 or 10 cents between July and May. For forty-four years the average rise in price, fall to spring in Minneapolis, was seven cents a bushel. In other words, these markets are good examples of a price stabilized as to time."

"In the last ten or twelve years," Prof. Boyle declared, "You have heard much talk about an imaginary evil called 'dumping.' Under this theory, if an unusually large quantity of grain was dumped on the market in any one day the bottom would go out of the market. But when this theory is checked with the facts we see that the theory does not work."

"Chicago's average receipts of corn per day are 300,000 bushels. I have seen ten or twelve times this amount arrive, be sold for cash, and the price actually go up a cent a bushel. Dumping has no visible effect whatever on price. This is because the wide futures market acts as a shock absorber."

Prof. Boyle described the futures market as the best automatic brake ever invented, "for it puts on the brake against every unwarranted bulge and every unwarranted drop in price."

"The Chicago Board of Trade," he concluded, "with at least half of the world's buying and selling orders, is, when free from governmental domination, the world's best single grain value barometer and grain price stabilizer."

Protein Tests for Barley

European tests of the malting value of barley have shown close correlation between low nitrogen content (protein) and high malting value. German maltsters and brewers have specified nitrogen content in their barley contracts for 20 to 30 years and English brewers are becoming interested in it as a criterion of malting quality.

When beer comes back to America it is quite likely that the now common use of protein-testing laboratories for wheat, will also be turned to measuring how much beer may be expected from a properly processed bu. of barley.

Reduce Commission Rates

On sales of carloads of wheat and rye the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has adopted a sliding scale of commission charges effective Mar. 14.

Under the former rule, 32, section 6, the charge was one per cent with a minimum of 1½c per bushel on wheat; and a minimum on rye of 1c per bushel. The new schedule abandons the percentage and sets up fixed rates for different price levels, so that when wheat is selling at less than 75c the commission will be 1c instead of 1½c as formerly.

The new schedule is:

Wheat, when sale price is:	Per bu.
75c per bushel or under.....	1c
Above 75c and up to \$1.00.....	1½c
Above \$1.00.....	1½c
Rye, when sale price is:	
50c per bushel or under.....	1c
Above 50c and up to 75c.....	1½c
Above 75c.....	1½c

Regulating Farmer Will Depress Prices

C. D. Sturtevant, Pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, finds nothing helpful for farmers in the new emergency farm relief bill, he writes.

This bill is merely a rehash of similar legislation considered by the last Congress and reflects the policy of the same crowd of professional farm racketeers who presume to represent agriculture in Washington.

We protest against the further grant of dictatorial power to bureaucratic Washington to regulate and control all of the "currents of interstate commerce" in agricultural commodities. We protest against the further limitation and restriction of the formerly free and open markets that have always, except when interfered with by such agencies as the Federal Farm Board, functioned for the benefit of the producer, and we must remind all who, like ourselves, are dependent upon an increase in the prices of agricultural commodities for our very existence, that all such regulations by Federal bureaucrats has in the past been "bearish" and has always resulted in lower prices.

No Hedging with Stabilization Corporation While Exchanges Were Closed

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, conferred Mar. 8 with representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade at Washington on a proposal by the Millers National Federation that millers selling flour for future shipment be permitted to buy the corresponding quantity of future May wheat from the government's Stabilization Corporation as a hedge to protect themselves from advancing prices during the time the United States grain exchanges were closed.

In two days immediately after the closing of the United States exchanges Winnipeg May wheat advanced 4 cents per bushel, prior to the conference, giving the millers some ground for alarm. The Grain Stabilization Corporation, however, is in position to put an effective damper on bullish speculative enthusiasm by dumping part of its long line of over 30,000,000 bus. May wheat to hold down the quotations for the benefit of the millers on the resumption of future trading in the pits.

The representatives of the exchanges refused to sanction such trading in their futures while the exchanges were closed.

Herbert E. Gaston, of Albany, N. Y., has been appointed sec'y of the Federal Farm Board, resigning his position as deputy commissioner of the New York State Department of Conservation.

March usually is a weak month in the wheat market, while strength often develops in April. Subsidence of pressure from southern hemisphere wheat, news of the growing crop and decreased marketings when field work starts may be some of the influences responsible for this seasonal change.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Supply Trade

London, Eng.—J. Harvey Trevithick, for over 30 years connected with Henry Simon Ltd., died recently.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Bobbitt dust collector patent suit is not expected to come up for hearing in the Federal court before October, and possibly not before February, 1934.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In an attractive circular, The Barnett & Record Co. in word and picture tells of its work in the design and construction of grain elevators in all sections of the country.

It is time for business men to quit waiting for miracles from Washington, and to get out and stir up some business of their own. An intensive national advertising and selling campaign is needed to start money circulating. Most important of all is to arouse a new American spirit of independence, courage and initiative.—Roger Babson.

In "Typical Records of Research in Chemical Engineering Industries" contained in "The Silver Anniversary of Chemical Engineering in America" souvenir volume of the 25th annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the work of The B. F. Goodrich Co. in research is described by Dr. H. L. Trumbull, manager of chemical research laboratories.

Standardizing Grain Elevator Belting

Chicago, Ill.—Members of the Specification com'te of the Mechanical Goods Division of the Rubber Manufacturers Ass'n, met with representatives of the terminal grain elevator superintendents, railway companies, and engineering and construction firms of the Chicago area at the Palmer House in Chicago on Jan. 18, and agreed upon specification for a standard belt for grain elevator service.

Details of the specifications have not been announced but they are such as to meet with the unanimous approval of elevator operators and superintendents, according to E. H. Karp, who represented the elevator men at the meeting. The specifications are founded, in part, upon tests made by rubber companies following the initial meeting on the subject on March 4, 1931, after it was tentatively ascertained what would be satisfactory to both the elevator men and the rubber manufacturers. When a draft of the revised specifications is completed, it will be submitted for acceptance to the American Standards Ass'n and copies will be available to members of the industry.

Other representatives who participated in the meeting were: H. G. Onstad, James Stewart Corp.; Edwin Ahlskog, and G. R. Williams, H. G. Dalton (Burlington Route), and C. U. Bainbridge (Milwaukee Road), all of Chicago.

Keep Up-to-date

Remember that crack by the Irishman, "Nowadays you have to run like hell to stay where you are."

With the resumption of normal business a lot of grain and feed dealers are going to be surprised at the changes that have gone on around them.

Failure to keep their plants up-to-date, inability to do the work farmers demand, incapacity for rendering the kind of service consumers want, will cause many of them to slip backward, while their business drifts to competitors. Today you have to "run like hell to stay where you are."

The world will take more than 700,000,000 bus. of export wheat the current crop year, but the United States will supply only 8% instead of the normal 20%, according to Broomhall.

All Grain Hazards Insurable

By FRANK L. ERION, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance against loss to property is a personal matter. It insures persons against loss which they may suffer because of damage to or destruction of property; but it does not insure the property itself and when that property changes hands, the insurance does not follow and it is therefore up to the new owner to secure insurance to protect himself against loss.

Grain Insurance: Insurance companies, realizing that grain in public houses was likely to change ownership at any time, thought they had done a great thing when they extended insurance on grain to cover the new owner or purchaser until 12 o'clock noon of the next business day succeeding the change in ownership. Experience having proven this provision was not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the grain trade, many fire insurance companies joined in the organization of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n, which took upon itself the task of finding out what insurance practices would make it possible for those dealing in grain and warehouse receipts representing grain to be at all times properly covered by insurance.

In years gone by when there was a grain dust explosion and a fire, there was always a question whether the fire preceded the explosion or the explosion was prior to the fire. Fire insurance was not liable for explosion if it preceded the fire but it was liable for the fire loss which ensued and thus the question of which one was first was vital to fire insurance and to the owner. To obviate this situation and avoid acrimonious discussions, fire insurance was extended to include the loss occasioned by inherent explosion except it was caused by the rupture of steam vessels or internal combustion engines or by centrifugal force to rotating parts of machinery. When fire insurance was extended to cover other inherent explosion hazards, the bugaboo which caused most of the differences concerning adjustment of grain losses passed into oblivion.

Realizing the enormous values of grain at terminal when the public elevators are filled with high priced grain, the insurance companies put together the Underwriters Grain Ass'n with 109 member companies whose combined assets are approximately \$2,000,000,000 and offered to the owners or operators of those elevators insurance which they designated "terminal grain premium adjustment form." The amount of the policy issued is provisional, the actual amount of annual insurance being the actual cash value at all times provided that proper reports have been made to the Ass'n.

This insurance provides that at the close of and on Saturday of each week the insured shall furnish a statement showing the total daily value for the seven preceding days. The average of such weekly statements constitutes a monthly value and amount of insurance, and the sum of such monthly averages divided by the number of months determines at the end of each month the actual average amount of value and insurance for the period which has elapsed. The premium or cost of the insurance is adjusted on that basis.

This form also provides that the insurance shall cover any grain in the elevators regardless of ownership provided the insured named in the policy is liable for loss to the owner. It also extends to include the inherent explosion feature. This is the broadest form of specific fire insurance that is issued by reputable insurance companies to any class of commerce; therefore it is only fitting and wise that those men through whom grain is cleared should take it upon themselves to see that all terminal elevators carry sufficient insurance to safeguard all the grain in those elevators regardless of ownership so that when warehouse receipts change hands, the fire and explosion insurance will automatically extend to the new owners.

Carl Williams, of Oklahoma City, cotton member of the Federal Farm Board, has resigned.

Settlement of Fire Losses Deferred

The current issues of insurance journals carry the statement that the fire insurance companies, both Stock and Mutual, will henceforth pay their losses only at the time that they are legally due under the contract. In most states this means that losses will be paid sixty days after date of receipt of proof by the insurance company.

All insurance companies have added to their loss investigation departments sufficient special investigators to analyze each loss carefully, and the deferring of payment is arranged partly for the purpose of giving their investigators plenty of time.

Set Fire to Elevator

Boasting, while drunk, that he had set fire to the Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City Maurice C. Marshall, a laborer aged 21 was overheard in a saloon by a bandit who related the story to the police.

Marshall was arrested Mar. 13, confessed, and was promptly sentenced to life imprisonment, for murder, two firemen having been killed in the fire.

Stocky, blue-eyed, round-faced and athletic, Marshall is a former star football player of Champaign, Ill., high school. He won a scholarship from the high school to the Appalachian State Teachers' college at Boone, N. C., and studied pedagogy there a year. His mother died, his father remarried and the son quit college and began roaming.

From August, 1931, to Aug. 1932, Marshall was employed as one of the 1,000 common laborers by the contractor repairing the Kansas-Missouri elevator.

In his confession he said: "The thought first came to me that my job probably would not continue much longer. I also thought of the other men working there, men who were good friends of mine and who had large families—how, when they lost their jobs, too, their families would suffer.

"One night in February, 1932, after I had lost my job, I drove up to the elevator in my Ford roadster and parked in the driveway. I looked in and saw two watchmen talking.

"I went up the iron stairway into the new workhouse on the bin floor, then walked to the bin floor of the old workhouse.

"I walked across the bin floor to a window and lighted a cigarette. I noticed several piles of sweepings and, realizing that this stuff was highly inflammable, I threw the cigarette in one of the piles and ran."

The wood working house of the elevator burned Feb. 18, with what was reported to be a dust explosion. It is owned by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., leased by the Farmers National Grain Corporation and operated under the name of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. The loss was \$500,000. The burned section has been rebuilt of concrete.

Automatic Alarm Saves Watchman Service

A watchman can be replaced with a combination A. D. T. burglar alarm service in combination with the Aero Fire Alarm. The equipment is installed on a lease basis. The saving in watchman's wages more than offsets the cost of the lease and the saving in insurance cost due to the Aero is all clear profit. This latter amounts to 25% where the system is connected to a central station as may be the case in most of the larger cities.

In large plants the saving is considerable. In one risk in Indianapolis, a grocery warehouse, the replacing of the watchman alone made an annual saving of \$1,800.00, and the owners considered they would get better watch service.

The grain and mill mutuals give the insured a generous credit for the Aero Alarm installation.

Changes in Code Rates

Effective Jan. 1, 1934, numerous changes will be made in the rates for code messages as agreed upon in the telegraph and radio conference at Madrid.

The conference decided to abolish ten-letter code words and to substitute five-letter code words without restriction as to their composition. The rate for each five-letter code word will be 60 per cent of the full (ordinary) rate.

Addresses and signatures in code messages will also be charged for at 60 per cent of the full (ordinary) rate, but no change has been made in the authorized length of words in the address and signature. The minimum length of a code message will be five words, including address and signature. The word "code" must be inserted in the check of such messages, but will not be charged for.

Plain language words interspersed with code will also be counted at five letters to the word and charged for at 60 per cent of the full (ordinary) rate. Figure groups may be used in code messages, but not to exceed 50 per cent of the number of words in the text.

From Abroad

A German government decree provides for the sale of 300,000 metric tons of domestic wheat, stained with eosin, to poultry breeders, intended as a substitute for imported corn.

A German government decree to be effective March 7 to July 31, 1933, again restores the reduced import duty of .75 reichsmark per 100 kilos (about 5 cents per bushel) on wheat, and .50 reichsmark per 100 kilos (3 cents per bushel) on rye, imported by German mills under export certificates issued upon the exportation of equivalent quantities of domestic wheat and rye milling products.

The Argentine surplus of wheat available for export and carryover in 1933 is placed at 153,846,000 bus., Agricultural Commissioner Ray at Buenos Aires reports. This compares with 126,466,000 bus. actually exported during the calendar year 1932. The official carryover figure on Jan. 1, 1933, is placed at about 14,000,000 bus., compared with 16,305,000 on the same date last year.

Books Received

SUPPLY AND MARKETING of Soybeans and Soybean Products, by C. L. Stewart, W. L. Burlison, L. J. Norton and O. L. Whalin, is Bulletin 386 of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

ESTIMATION OF END YEAR WORLD WHEAT STOCKS is a review of the work of the different statistical agencies, collecting in one pamphlet all data regarding the accuracy and scope of the various periodical reports. For the eleven years 1922 to 1932 the stocks are given separately about Aug. 1 for the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India, lower Danube, Northern Africa, European importers, afloat to Europe, afloat to ex-Europe and Japan. Annual carry-overs in the four chief exporters, United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia have shown progressive increases since 1925. In million bushels wheat stocks about Aug. 1 in these countries were 244 in 1926, 264 in 1927, 341 in 1928, 529 in 1929, 525 in 1930, 600 in 1931 and 615 in 1932. World stocks in 1931 were 1,014,000,000 bus., against only 536,000,000 in 1925, the increase being nearly double the maximum holdings of the Federal Farm Board. By M. K. Bennett, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Cal.; price, 50 cents.

Field Seeds

Tekamah, Neb.—The Yager Seed Co. has opened a retail store here.

Glasgow, Ky.—G. H. Bowles & Son, field seed dealers, have reopened their business.

Ionia, Mich.—M. C. Stout Elevator Co. is trading seeds for grain and beans on an exchange basis.

Mobridge, S. D.—Oscar H. Will & Co., seeds, has established a wholesale distributing point here.

Nashville, Tenn.—Kittrell Grain & Feed Co. has opened a retail seed department, handling field seeds principally.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The local wholesale branch of Northrup, King & Co. has been opened for the 1933 season.

Nevada, Ia.—The Central Iowa Seed Co. has been organized by Geo. J. Callahan, and opened an establishment here.

Cereal smuts cause heavy annual losses in Great Britain. Copper sulfate and formaldehyde are used in controlling them.

Fremont, Neb.—The Hager Seed & Nursery Co. plans opening retail stores at Fremont, West Point, Oakland, and Tekamah.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire damaged the Rock Springs Warehouse on Mar. 7. In the damaged goods were 275,000 lbs. of sunflower seed.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Frank Johnson has severed his connections with the Zeb Seed Co., to handle peas for an Idaho seed company.

A six-rowed barley, Wisconsin No. 38, has yielded slightly higher than Alpha in New York state. It is recommended for sowing alone.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Hutchinson received 12 cars of kafir and milo, and 4 cars of cane seed in February, compared with 159, and 1, respectively, in February, 1932.

Yakima, Wash.—A seed store has been opened here by O. A. Beard, as Beard's Seed Store. For the last 11 years Mr. Beard has been manager of the Yakima Seed Co.

Rockford, Ill.—Three weeks of illness ended in the death of M. Raymond Shumway, 49, head of the Shumway Seed Co., the middle of this month. This was one of the oldest seed firms in the country.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Seed Co. has opened a retail distribution center. It has operated a wholesale seed house since 1892, which it continues. Ralph R. Rutledge is manager of the retail store.—F. K. H.

St. Louis, Mo.—Kafir receipts were 26,400 bus. in February, compared with 44,400 bus. in the same month a year ago. Shipments were 7,200 compared with 6,000. Soybean receipts were 8,400 bus., and shipments 2,800.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.

Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

Biggs, Cal.—Rice, wheat and barley seed have been included in the lists of seeds which will be grown to meet the approval of the Butte County Approved Seed Com'te, on the basis of standards worked out by the University of California. The com'te has been organized to inspect and certify fields and seeds.

Jefferson, Mo.—Sam Jordan of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture tells of receiving a sample of white Dutch clover seed of such impurity and low germination that the germinable seed in fact costs the customer \$40 per bu. The selling price of field seeds often fails to tell the true cost because the highest price is often the cheapest.

New York, N. Y.—Six steam radiators, taken from the ruins of the Horton Seed Co. warehouse, were surrendered to police by three men with a horse-drawn wagon, and were returned to the ruins. But they stayed there less than 24 hours, before again disappearing. Junkmen are active these days as is evidenced the untraced disappearance of an 80 ft. steel bridge from a Nebraska creek.

Ajax, New Grain Sorghum

Experimental seed of Ajax is being distributed among farmers in sorghum territory by the Chillicothe, Tex., sub-station of the Texas Experiment Station.

Ajax is a new grain sorghum developed by crossing kafir and feterita. On test it has yielded an average of 2,810 lbs. per acre.

Barley Seed Needs Testing

While the barley scab epidemic of 1932 came too late to seriously reduce yields, it materially injured the germinating quality of seed stocks.

Germination tests in many laboratories show germinating ability reduced by 35% in some cases, and 20% is fairly common.

Testing seed stocks is the finest assurance of stands that will take best advantage of soil and growing conditions in the new season.

Some grain dealers conduct a seed testing service for their farmer patrons, which returns dividends by helping to assure the crop, by building good will, and by telling on what farms the best crops are likely to be produced.

Sanfoin in Oregon

Sanfoin, a hardy perennial, drouth resistant legume sent to Roseburg, Ore., by Harry Schoth of the Oregon experiment station, for testing, has proved successful for the past two years, both as a pasture root system and seed plant.

Sanfoin is closely related to alfalfa, but has a larger root system and is more drouth resistant. It appears to have a distinct place as a dry-land sheep pasture. Seed must now be imported from England, but has good possibilities.—F. K. H.

New Seed Trade Marks

Northern Field Seed Co., Winona, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 333,372, for alfalfa seed, the words "Lake of the Woods," over a circle inclosing a representation of a map of a lake.

J. E. Ohlsens Enke, Copenhagen, Denmark, has filed trade mark No. 327,763, the word "Helios," for field, vegetable and flower seeds.

Formaldehyde for Oats and Barley

Treatment of seed oats and barley to prevent smut is being urged particularly by extension departments of state colleges. Damage to barley by smut sometimes runs as high as 50%.

NEBRASKA suggests treating seed with one pint of formaldehyde in 40 gallons of water, this disinfectant to be applied to 40 to 50 bus. of seed by sprinkling or dipping. Alternatives offered are use of the same quantity of formaldehyde to 10 gals. of water, applying with a sprinkler, or a pint of formaldehyde to a pint of water, and applying with a spray. In the case of either oats or barley the treated seed should be covered for about 6 hours, then spread out to dry, or be seeded.

PURDUE suggests the sprinkling can and a pint of formaldehyde to 5 gals. of water, saying that 5 hours after application of this disinfectant to from 40 to 50 bus. of grain, the seed will have absorbed the moisture, and be ready for seeding.

The formaldehyde dust treatment is applied by spreading the seed grain out in a foot-thick layer. Then the formaldehyde dust is scattered over the layer at the rate of three ounces per bu. The pile should be shoveled over once, then sacked.

Organic mercury dusts are best applied by a revolving container.

Adaptable Red Clover Seed Advised

In selecting seed for planting, the pedigree or history of the seed and its freedom from weed seed are most important. Red-clover seed produced in the West must be of a quality acceptable in the consuming East and must be adapted to eastern conditions.

While the quality depends on appearance, freedom from weed seed, and high germination, the source of the stock is the more important element. Foreign or unadapted American stock must be avoided, and no seed save that from sources known to be adapted to the northeastern and Corn Belt sections of the United States should be used.—U. S. D. A. Leaflet 93.

Grain and feed dealers can encourage improved crops by offering their patrons clean, adapted seeds.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

ALFALFA

Verified Origin

Hardy Nebraska

Dakota No. 12

Grimm and Cossack

Car lots or less

Get our prices and samples

Griswold Seed & Nursery Co.

Box 1625

Lincoln, Nebr.

For or Against Seedmen?

Recently publicity has appeared announcing that "Paul V. Kelly, Manager, Seed Division, Farmers National Grain Corporation, Chicago, is co-operating with seed dealers by contacting the consumer trade of the entire country on the importance of sowing bluegrass. . . . His instructions for sowing bluegrass to obtain best results are also interesting and should be of valuable assistance to seed dealers throughout the country."

Call it "co-operating" if you want to, this "contacting consumer trade." No grain dealer, handling seeds, who has experienced what the Farmers National Grain Corp., in conjunction with countless associated organizations, has done to the price of grain, would conscientiously so label it. It is too much like the awkward gawk who grinds his heel on a corn-afflicted toe, promising he will never do it again, the while keeping his heel handy for another onslaught.

Even if he didn't care about his own toes, the honest grain dealer, who has seen struggling farmers straining every nerve in a fruitless effort to pay mortgages and taxes on a little patch of fruitful soil, simply because his government thought itself too big to be controlled by economic laws, would find it difficult to countenance such offerings of bluegrass seed. Socialism! Dictation! Russia!

Seed Loans Political

Some eastern agriculturists sharply criticize new methods used by farm loan com'ites. It is reported that it is necessary for the farmer to pay extra above his interest charge to have his farm inspected and another charge is made to search the records for mortgages before granting the loan this season.

This greatly increases costs of the loan. The politicians have found a way to circumvent the statement of the law, and accusations commonly claim the loans are more a political scheme than an honest endeavor to help the borrower.

Iowa barley is germinating poorly this spring.

Mail Order Seed Unlicensed

BY ANNA S. LUTMAN

The tag attached to the seed sack is sometimes more informative than law requires. For example, the "hard seed" content, the "commercial seed" content, the "inert matter" content are sometimes indicated. Seedsmen who furnish this information gratuitously are to be commended for their frankness. The seed buyer may well take this information into account.

Hard seeds are usually good seeds but they sometimes germinate so slowly as to reduce the crop yield. "Other crop seed" or "inert matter," if in relatively small quantities, may not be particularly objectionable, but the buyer should remember that he is paying for seed and getting something else.

The wholesale seedsman almost invariably complies with the law. The retail dealer in Vermont should remember that every package of seed weighing 10 pounds or over which is sold should have attached to it, or written upon it, a copy of the label which the wholesaler attaches to the original package indicating the name of the seed, its purity and viability guarantees and other information.

Apparently considerable seed is bought in Vermont from mail-order houses which do not license their goods for sale. No state law can prevent this type of interstate commerce. Buyers who prefer may buy thus without hindrance. But they have a smaller degree of assurance as to quality in their purchases than do those who buy brands sold by seed houses which regularly license their sales and whose output is sampled and analyzed. If a guaranty is not furnished by the mail-order house the buyer should, in his own interests, look askance at the purchase.

New Barley and Wheat Offered

Enough improved barley or superior spring wheat to seed one acre is offered Iowa farmers for a dollar, says Joe L. Robinson, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Ass'n, Ames.

The barley is Spartan, a two-rowed variety with stiff straw and smooth awns, recently introduced by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. It has been the highest yielding variety in trials at Ames during 1930, 1931, and 1932, outyielding Manchuria by an average of 8.8 bus. an acre and Velvet by 3.6 bus. The variety tests in northern Iowa have shown it less promising for that area.

Komar is the rust-resistant spring wheat. For an average of 5 years tests at Ames, Mason City, Belmond and Kanawha it has averaged 6% more than Progress, and 29% more than Marquis.

Test to Distinguish Ebony from O-too-tan

A test to distinguish between O-too-tan and Ebony soybeans, two commonly confused black-seeded varieties usually considered impossible to identify until the plants have matured, has been developed. It provides protection for soybean growers and seed dealers, because, altho O-too-tan and Ebony soybean seeds are almost identical in appearance, they are suited for growing in entirely different regions. The O-too-tan is a late-maturing variety for the south; the Ebony is a small, early-maturing, northern variety.

The test requires 10 days. Plant the soybean seeds and examine them carefully in the seedling stage. At that time minute but marked differences are found in the tiny plants, chiefly in the height of seedlings as well as the shape, size, and markings of the cotyledons. In tests under varied conditions of temperature, light, and soil, the distinguishing characters have been sufficiently consistent to identify variety.

Warnings on Rye in the South

Continuing a campaign against unadapted seeds in the south the Department of Agriculture issues warnings that Abruzzi rye seed looks very much like that of other varieties of rye customarily raised in the north.

"Abruzzi will grow much more rapidly and will be taller than the slower growing, northern varieties," says the report. In a test near Charleston, S. C., Abruzzi plants were nearly 20 inches tall by late March and were heading out, while Rosen plants were only five inches tall and showed no signs of heading.

Wheat Is Cleaner

The proportions of mixed wheat received at Minneapolis and Duluth have declined, especially during the last two years. The mixed wheat receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth are still double the percentage of mixed wheat receipts for the entire country. The proportion of spring and durum wheats degraded on foreign material, including cereal grains and weed seeds, shows considerable improvement. The weed seeds other than dockage which were important grading factors in the hard red spring wheat some years ago are now almost eliminated as grading factors.

While only a small percentage of the wheat receipts are degraded on the special limitations of white and soft red winter wheats in durum, and durum in hard red spring, these factors still require careful consideration in the selection of seed wheats. The percentage of smutty wheat receipts has shown encouraging improvements during recent years. A decided reduction in the receipts of musty wheat has accompanied the reduction of moisture as a degrading factor, all of which indicates better handling of the grain at harvest time.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

State Seed Cleaning

Elevator operators and seedsmen naturally resent the opening of services by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Ia., for hulling, cleaning and scarifying Hubam clover seed. The announcement claims the work is done at the Agronomy Farm as an accommodation to farmers, and that just enough is charged to cover the cost of electricity and labor. Further, it reports that the best quality of seed can be handled for 25 cents a bu. of clean seed, sometimes as low as 20, whereas for seed of poorer quality the cost sometimes runs as high as 40 or 45 cents a bu.

On a modified scale this smacks of the same old complaint, the destructive hand of government in business. Why should it be necessary for the experiment station to take business away from the elevator men and the seedsmen even locally, and do it for nothing?

Some Mexican fields of alfalfa have been growing for more than 200 years, without replanting.

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Grain Carriers

Motor trucks moved 35% of the 1932 potato crop of Wisconsin.

A bill to repeal the recapture clause has been introduced by Chairman Rayburn of the House Interstate Commerce Com'te.

Barge navigation on the upper Mississippi will open Mar. 25 at Burlington, Ia. The first southbound tow will leave Minneapolis Mar. 31.

Hearings on the regulation of interstate trucking are to be started by Chairman Rayburn of the House Interstate Commerce Com'te.

Shippers' advisory board meetings in March at St. Louis, Boston and Winston-Salem were canceled on account of financial conditions.

Loadings of grain and grain products during the week ending Feb. 25 aggregated 28,319 cars, against 32,627 a year ago; but showed an increase over the 21,461 of two weeks ago.

The freight rate surcharges that have been in effect since Jan. 4, 1932, have been extended for 6 months, to Sept. 30 in a ruling announced Mar. 13 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C.—The railroads have presented a brief to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the request of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and other organizations for a reduction in freight rates.

Ottawa, Ont.—Uniform regulation of truck traffic thruout Canada is needed, said R. J. Manion, railway minister, Mar. 8. Officials of the various provinces are to be invited to Ottawa to arrive at a scheme of taxation and regulation of rates.

Effective Mar. 13 the rate on corn from Omaha and other Nebraska points will be 50c to California as compared to the old rate of 61c. The rate to the north Pacific coast on corn will be 50c as compared to the old rate of 59c. This rate expires at the close of business July 31 unless extended.

The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific are reported to have reached an agreement to enter jointly into the highway trucking business, by arrangement with 45 trucking firms at cities and towns between Toronto and Windsor and Toronto and Sarnia, providing pick-up and delivery service without extra cost to shippers.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry. Co.'s Supp. No. 53 to Tariff No. 600-B, Ill. C. C. No. 167, effective Apr. 10, increases rate on grain and grain products from Benton-Thebes Transfer, Ill., to East St. Louis, Ill., and from Granite City-East St. Louis, Ill., to Thebes, Ill., and also increases rate from Granite City-East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill.

Olympia, Wash.—The state supreme court recently upheld a Thurston county court judgment holding the state courts to be without jurisdiction in the suit of the department of public works to compel the Northern Pacific, Spokane, Portland & Seattle railways and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company to obey its grain rate order of Aug. 13, 1932.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—The railroad presidents met a com'te of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade Mar. 8 as invited, to plan competitive transportation parity between trucks and rails moving grain to Chicago. It was decided to keep the Illinois and Indiana rates separate propositions, the Transportation Com'te of the Board of Trade to work with the rails on the Indiana rates, and the railroad companies first to report to the Illinois shippers who initiated the proceeding, on the Illinois rates.

Bank holidays and moratoriums have been declared by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be the same as legal holidays and Sundays with respect to payment of freight and exclusion of such days in computing demurrage and storage charges. The railroad companies telegraphed the various demurrage commissioners that days when banking was resumed in any area on a modified scale were not to be considered legal holidays.

Under a River Plate Charter Party Bunge & Born, shippers, were given a decision of court in their favor holding that when other merchandise is substituted in part for the grain cargo the added cost of discharging certain items may be offset by the reduced cost of handling other items, at the expense of the charterer, the shipper being liable only for the net excess of cost over the cost of discharging the full load if loaded with grain.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 25552, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner John Davey. Dismissal proposed. Defendants' refusal to absorb switching charges for delivery of noncompetitive grain and grain products to industries on connecting lines at Pawhuska, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Chickasha, and Bartlesville, Okla., proposed to be found not to be in violation of tariff provisions.

No. 24082, Cargill Commission Co. v. Great Northern and three sub-numbers, Imperial Elevator Co. v. Same; Northwest Grain Ass'n v. Same and Cargill Commission Co. v. Same. By division 4. Rates, wheat and rye, Tokio, Aneta, Warwick and Roseville, N. D., to Minneapolis, Minn., and Superior, Wis., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 19.5 cents from Tokio to Minneapolis and Superior and from Warwick to Superior; 22.5 cents from Aneta to Minneapolis and 16 cents from Roseville to Superior. Reparation awarded. The Commission said that inasmuch as rates for the future would be prescribed in No. 17000, part 7, Hoch-Smith grain and grain products, no rates for the future would be prescribed herein. Commissioner Mahaffie noted a dissent.

I. and S. No. 3806, grain and grain products from Union Pacific Railroad points in Nebraska. By division 3. Proposed cancellation, joint rates, grain and grain products, points in Nebraska on the Union Pacific to destinations on the Missouri Pacific in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered cancelled and proceedings discontinued. The Commission said while it might be that the present rates in some instances were somewhat low and that some increase might be justified it was unable to determine upon the evidence what would constitute reasonable and otherwise lawful rates to apply in lieu of the present ones. The Commission ordered the suspended schedules to be cancelled, discontinued the proceeding and said the respondents would be expected promptly to adjust their rates to conform to the provisions of the fourth section.

Agitators Wrangle Over Farm Relief

Using the rooms of the palatial Department of Agriculture building at Washington fifty professional farm relievers spent all day, Mar. 10, in a vain effort to devise some scheme to divert public funds into their own pockets on the pretence of aiding the farmer.

The purpose of the caucus was to agree on an alleged farm relief program that all could endorse for presentation to the new administration for action by the Congress.

Unable to agree in detail they adjourned after preparing the following announcement:

The farm group agrees that farm production must be adjusted to consumption and favors the principles of the so-called domestic allotment plan as a means of reducing production and restoring farm buying power. They admitted serious but not insurmountable differences of opinion in the method to be used. The proposal that some plans of renting land out of production be adopted is receiving favorable consideration.

The following day a com'te of 15 presented their recommendations to the President, who stated he would take them under advisement. It was suggested by the delegation that the President ask the Congress for the powers of a dictator over the purchase and sale and pricing of crops, levying of taxes on crops, and the leasing of farm lands to be kept idle.

Board's Authority to Limit Fluctuations

The power of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade to set the limits beyond which prices no trading will be permitted, as was done to hold the market on Mar. 16 and 17, is derived from Rule 81, which reads as follows:

81. Fluctuations in Grain Prices.—The Board at any time, upon ten hours' notice, may find and declare that an emergency exists during which there should be a limitation upon the daily fluctuations in the market prices of grain. Upon such finding and declaration, the Board, by Regulation, may provide that there shall be no trading during any day in any specified grain at prices more than five per cent, or some higher specified percentage, above or below the average closing price of the preceding business day. Such an emergency may only be declared by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Board members present and an attendance of twelve Directors shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for this purpose, and, upon any subsequent motion to declare the emergency terminated, such emergency shall be deemed terminated unless two-thirds of the Board members present vote in favor of continuing the emergency. Any member, who, during the existence of such emergency, enters into any contract under the Rules and Regulations of this Association in violation of such Regulations, shall be guilty of an offense against the Association. Transactions for the current month do not come within the provisions of this Rule.

"Alfalfa" is an Arabic word meaning "The Best Fodder."

The stamp tax on grain futures yielded \$2,251,749 in the 7 months ending with January, an increase of \$1,630,885 over the like period a year ago when the tax was 1c, now 5c per \$100 of valuation.

Chicago, Ill.—Resumption of the interminable hearings on the grain docket 17000 began Mar. 8 with sixty present. Victor Simpson, representing the Little Rock Grain Exchange, argued for three free transits for milling or storage. Wm. T. McArthur, for the Wichita Board of Trade, proposed that rates from certain territory to Southwest Missouri be made 12 per cent higher than to Kansas City and asked that the same scale applied from Oklahoma and Texas to New Mexico be applied from Southern Kansas. W. R. Scott, for the Kansas City Board of Trade, presented an exhibit of 450 pages. He said three free transit privileges were desirable. G. H. Work, for the Denver Grain Exchange, asked that Eastern Colorado producing territory be placed on a parity with Kansas and Nebraska producing territory, with a blanket grouping of Colorado territory.

Feed Manufacturers Want Changes in Rates

Appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on docket 17,000, begun in Chicago, Mar. 8, the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n requested changes in Agent Boyd's tariffs 220 and 221-A, namely:

1.—The charge for storage on manufactured products wherever such storage takes place, should be 1c instead of 2c per 100 lbs.

2.—If and where thru rates are published on cottonseed meal or other vegetable meals used in the manufacture of mixed feed, such thru rates shall be applied from point of origin to point of destination of the mixed feed or to the intermediate rate break point nearest to the destination of the mixed feed to which such thru rates apply, with transit service at the milling or mixing point without extra charge whether such milling or mixing point be a rate break point or an interior point.

3.—The rate on linseed meal and other vegetable meals which was carried in Boyd's tariff No. 220 on the basis of 112% of the grain rates should be carried at a rate not higher than the current proportional grain rate.

4.—A minimum of three free transit stops instead of two should be allowed.

5.—Whatever transit rules, regulations and list of transit commodities are published should be made uniform thruout the entire Western District as covered by this proceeding.

Feedstuffs

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts of hay in February were 960 tons, compared with 2,628 a year ago. Shipments were 168 compared with 972.

Washington, D. C.—Millfeed production in January was 323,237 tons, says the Bureau of Census, compared with 322,946 tons in Jan. a year ago.

With loss of hay business to truckers, principally because of high freight rates, a number of Portland, Ore., hay dealers have turned to operating trucks to revive and hold their trade.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco market received 87 tons of bran in February this year, compared with 138 in February a year ago. Hay receipts were 228 tons, compared with 946.

Washington, D. C.—The transcript of testimony and exhibits taken in the public hearings conducted by Federal Trade Commission in the cottonseed meal case has been printed in 12 volumes as Senate Document 290. That is a lot of testimony. It is doubtful if even so august a body as the Federal Trade Commission can absorb it.

Trenton, N. J.—D. L. Schaible, pres., New Jersey Feed Dealers Ass'n, is leading the opposition to a recommendation of the Princeton Survey Commission that the feed control and inspection service of the state be transferred from the Experiment Station to the State Department of Agriculture. Transfer of the regulatory powers, the organization feels, would break down the close cooperation now existing between feed manufacturers, investigators and dealers.

Rep. Wm. E. Hull, Illinois, has introduced a bill in the House to require a 10% admixture of alcohol made from farm products in the gasoline used in this country. A New York newspaper correspondent notified his paper that "little attention is expected to be paid to it." Just how much good it might do without placing a heavy import duty on Cuban black strap molasses is of question. The molasses has been selling as low as 2c a gal., f.o.b., New Orleans, with supplies liberal, and makes a cheap raw product for manufacturers of industrial alcohol.

Ohio Reports '32 Movement of Feed

A further increase in the sales of unmixed feeds to retail outlets in Ohio is shown in the Mar. 1 report of the Ohio State University, giving the tabulated results of an annual inquiry among licensed feed dealers in the state. The total volume of feed sold shows a drop, least manifest in unmixed feeds.

Mixed feeds dropped from 174,704 tons in 1931 to 106,344 tons in 1932, and from a position of 42.6% of the business to 31.3%. Prepared hog feeds and dairy feeds were off over 50%, and poultry feed approximately one-third.

Practically all vegetable protein concentrates showed small gains. Cotton seed meal moved up from 13,944 tons to 15,629; oil meal from 22,146, to 24,463; gluten feeds from 18,865 to 23,783; hominy feeds from 28,279 to 30,578. Slight losses were registered by bran, middlings, alfalfa meal, tankage, meat scraps, milk products and other feeds, tho most of these showed increases in their percentage position of total feeds sold. Unmixed feeds moved from a percentage relation of 57.4% in 1931 to 68.7% in 1932.

Feed Manufacturers Start Credit Exchange

Feeling the need of credit information in these trying times a number of feed manufacturers have incorporated the Feed Manufacturers Credit Exchange, Inc., for the good of the industry.

This organization, just started and being handled with the facilities of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, is open to all manufacturers who are willing to bear their share of the costs.

But simple payment of the \$10 annual subscription fee is not sufficient. The subscriber must also supply the Exchange with a list of his poor retail accounts. His good accounts do not need to be listed, but the Exchange wants to know about those that are doubtful, slow pay, shipped c. o. d. only, or refused credit, so that this information can be incorporated in its monthly report to subscribers. The Exchange furnishes the blanks for making the monthly reports.

All information is kept strictly confidential, only two people ever learning the source of the information, Mr. L. F. Brown and his sec'y, who handle the compiling of the reports. The information they compile is simply a guide for the Exchange subscribers. No suggestions or rules are associated with the reports.

Per capita consumption of butter has been showing a gradual increase. In 1928 it was 17.34 lbs.; in 1931 it was 18.25.

Feeding a bunch of calves a mixture of oilmeal and tankage with corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay last fall, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station found that they gained faster, and at a lower cost than similar calves fed linseed oilmeal alone instead of the tankage mixture.

Feed Emergency Charges Continued Until September

No relief was offered manufacturers of feed in the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 15% case, 1931, Ex parte 103, commonly known as the "Emergency Charges." Its action was based on "general conditions."

Acknowledging a showing of discrimination in the protest of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the Commission said:

Numerous objections were made to application of surcharges to certain commodities and not to competing commodities of a more or less similar character. A typical illustration is prepared animal and poultry feeds and various oil cakes and meals used for feed purposes, which take a surcharge of 1 cent per 100 pounds, whereas grain and feeds made wholly from grain take no surcharge.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Three libels for seizure and condemnation of misbranded stock and poultry feeds have been filed in the U. S. District Court in Cincinnati. One is directed against 70 packages of stock compound and 23 packages of poultry compound shipped to Cincinnati from Big Sandy, Mont.; the second is against 47 packages of stock compound and 22 packages of poultry compound shipped from Smyrna, Tenn., and the third is against 23 packages of stock compound and 22 packages of poultry compound shipped from Osgood, Indiana.

Feed Manufacturer Tops Market

A feed manufacturer topped the St. Louis livestock market on Mar. 7 and 8, when steers from the feeding experiment station of the Ralston Purina Co. at Gray Summit, Mo., sold at \$5.65, and \$6.25.

Ellis Hamel, manager of the fattening feeds department of the company, accompanying the shipments, said the cattle were purchased as yearlings in Kansas last August and fed out in nine lots on shelled corn and a variety of supplements.

New Feed Trade Marks

The Page Milling Co., Luray, Va., has filed trade mark No. 333,346, the word "Favorite," in heavy black type, for poultry, turkey and stock feeds.

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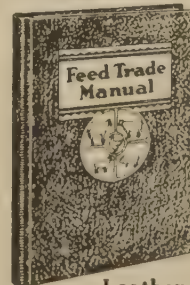


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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Vitamin A Requirements of Pullets

A good deal of mystery hangs around the quantities of vitamin A required by pullets for maintenance and for egg production. Commonly it is felt that yellow corn in the ration is sufficient guarantee that the requirements of the birds will be satisfied, though some good poultrymen take extra precautions by feeding alfalfa meal, and cod liver oil.

This led to an extensive experiment with White Leghorn pullets by the Texas station, from which estimates were made. The laying birds were daily fed an average of 270, 120 and no units of vitamin A in yellow corn.

The pullets receiving no vitamin A lived from 34 to over 199 days showing a wide variation in the quantities of vitamin A stored in their bodies. The pullets receiving daily 270 units of vitamin A from yellow corn were the heaviest in weight at the end of the experiment and laid the most eggs. Those receiving 120 units a day averaged a slightly smaller weight than the first group and laid about 17% fewer eggs. The pullets receiving no vitamin A had a decidedly smaller weight than the other groups and laid appreciably fewer eggs.

In all three groups the vitamin A of the eggs decreased from about 20 units per gram of yolk at the beginning of the experiment to 5-8 units toward the end of the period of 6½ months, which shows that none of the pullets received sufficient to maintain a high egg potency.

It is estimated that 1 unit of vitamin A in the egg requires 6.3 units in the feed in addition to the maintenance requirements. The maintenance requirement of the pullets weighing about 3.2 pounds was estimated at 105 units a day or 33 units per pound per day, which is considerably higher than the 4 units per pound per day estimated to be required for maintaining growing rats.

Mash containing as much as 8% ordinary alfalfa meal would supply only 30 to 40 units of vitamin A a day or only a fraction of the amount required by the laying pullets. Heat-dried alfalfa containing 100 units to the gram fed with yellow corn would not supply sufficient vitamin A to maintain high production and high vitamin A potency in the eggs. Laying pullets apparently require green feed for maximum egg production and high vitamin A potency in the eggs. Ordinary rations fed laying hens do not supply sufficient vitamin A and may cause decreased production during the second and third years unless the fowls have access to green feed.

Alfalfa Meal Production Unusually Small

Washington, D. C., Mar. 15.—Alfalfa meal production in the United States during February, 1933, totaled 9,919 short tons, 669 tons less than for January, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with grindings of 12,521 tons in February, 1932, and 16,564 tons in February, 1931.

Approximately 26,931 tons of meal were in store at mills the first of February. Stocks at the close of February were about 25,009 tons.

Alfalfa meal production, United States, 1932-33, with comparisons:

Month	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
June	14,112	23,688	31,165
July	15,113	14,954	24,680
August	14,906	17,404	30,570
September	18,734	18,933	41,974
October	17,894	16,944	25,959
November	12,491	21,164	28,921
December	12,467	19,515	26,987
January	11,188	12,606	34,375
February	9,919	12,521	16,564
March		10,516	14,217
April		8,747	13,095
May		9,561	12,666
Mo. average ...		15,546	25,098

February Poultry Income Low

Iowa calendar record flock owners made the smallest February labor income in four years.

The February report released by Iowa State College shows average margin between total receipts and total expenses per bird was 2.3 cents as compared with 4 cents a year ago. The 10 high producing flocks showed a margin between total receipts and expenses per bird of 6 cents.

Average egg production of all calendar flocks during February was 8.1 eggs per bird. The hens in the high producing flocks laid 12.3 eggs each and those in the low producing flocks laid 2.7 eggs per bird.

Feeding Vitamins

By C. W. SIEVERT

[Continued from page 194, March 8 number]

VITAMIN E is another of the fat soluble series, and is concerned with the reproduction. Vitamin A is equally important. The function of the two vitamins in reproduction is different. Long continued vitamin E deficiency in the diet causes permanent sterility in the male. With the female sterility can be eliminated by restoring vitamin E to the ration.

Vitamin E is found in materials such as the wheat by-products, and in leafy green plant tissue. Green lettuce and wheat germ are considered the best sources. Fresh green alfalfa and clover are rich in this vitamin and drying does not destroy it. So long as non-degerminated cereals and non-degerminated wheat by-products, together with leafy green feed are used in feeding poultry there need be no worry about a deficiency in vitamin E.

VITAMIN G is the heat resistant portion of what was formerly known as the vitamin B complex. Yeast contains both vitamin B and G. If yeast is heated at 15 pounds steam pressure the vitamin B will be destroyed but the G will remain. The same is relatively true of other materials that contain both B and G.

Vitamin G is required in preventing of pellagra in chickens. This is a disease attended by digestive disorders, skin lesions, infection of the eyes, loss of hair or feathers, nervous symptoms, and general weakness. Vitamin G is essential for rapid growth in chicks and is probably necessary for good hatchability.

Representative poultry department heads in various parts of the United States have given dry milk, liver, alfalfa leaf and other leafy plants, and yeast, as the important sources of this vitamin. Of these, dry milk and alfalfa are the most used.

Dr. L. C. Norris of Cornell and co-workers have indicated that vitamin G is probably the factor which prevents a certain paralysis of the legs in chickens, characterized by the toes turning inward.

Indications are that vitamin G is also concerned with hatchability. Many experiment stations agree that milk products and alfalfa meal or alfalfa leaf meal, are necessary ingredients of feed for hens producing hatching eggs, especially where the birds do not have free range. Usually this benefit to hatchability is assigned to vitamin G, although the relationship has not been fully accepted in all experiment stations.

Can a Chick Balance Its Ration?

By E. M. FUNK

Feed was placed before chicks as soon as they were hatched in this study at the Missouri Experiment Station. Each ingredient of the ration was put in a separate feeder so that the chicks had free choice of feed at all times. The hoppers were moved twice daily to prevent the location of the feeder from long influencing feed consumption. This method of feeding was checked with the station's usual plan for feeding chicks.

The chicks selected a balanced ration closely resembling that recommended by the station when the necessary ingredients were available to them. During the first eight weeks they selected a very uniform ration, indicating that the physiological requirements for protein, energy, minerals, etc., are quite uniform during this period. Normal growth, bone development, and feathering were obtained in the free-choice lot. As they increased in size, the chicks ate only small quantities of salt and alfalfa leaf meal and reduced their consumption of bran and increased that of corn meal, shorts, and bone meal.

Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia is holding its first annual baby chick and egg show at the College of Agriculture, Mar. 23-25, under the auspices of the Poultry Science Club and the Georgia Baby Chick Ass'n.

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

A Modern Elevator and Feed Mill at Boyden, Iowa

Last October the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Boyden, Ia., lost its elevator by fire. The contract was awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new grain elevator, feed mill building, warehouse, office building and necessary driveways to be built at once.

The large warehouse on the east side of the elevator is fitted with a special room for storing flour and the main warehouse is designed to facilitate the handling of feed products of all kinds.

The feed mill building on the south side of the elevator is divided into ten bins and is equipped with two legs. It has a special driveway, a direct connection to the main elevator, whereby materials may be delivered from the elevator to the feed mill. The owners do custom grinding in addition to making prepared feeds under their own brands. Under the feed mill is a full basement in which is located a S. & S. 2,000-lb. batch mixer operated by an enclosed motor. Power for the legs in this mill building is supplied by an enclosed motor through an improved head drive. Grinding is done with a Hammer type feed mill. Ibberson special sacking spouts and Ibberson special steel feed bin bottoms are another part of the special equipment in this mill building.

The office building on the west side of the feed mill has both an outside and an inside entrance and a full basement in which is housed a heating plant. The office is finished in hardwood with maple floors and presents a very neat appearance.

The office equipment includes a large fire-proof vault which is built in, an electric adding machine, special testing equipment with the scale beam built in the office and with easy access from the office to the feed mill and warehouse building, promoting the convenience of the manager in handling the plant. Special loading platforms are built on the side of the feed mill, as well as on the side of the warehouse.

The main elevator has 30,000 bushels capacity and is divided into twelve bins. Its one leg is operated by an enclosed type motor thru an improved head drive. Gerber spouting is used throughout the plant. Facilities for loading cars, as well as serving the feed mill and special Ibberson sacking spouts were arranged

for serving the retail trade. In the driveway is a 26 ft. 15-ton Fairbanks new type pipe lever scale fitted with a special grate and a new type dump. In the cupola is a 2250 bus. automatic scale. An all steel Strong & Scott manlift affords easy access to the cupola.

The full basement under the elevator and under the driveway gives additional storage room. Concrete retaining walls were provided for the approach and exit of the building and slab foundations were constructed under the main elevator. The whole plant is covered with galvanized iron roofing and siding and grounded so as to provide lightning protection.

Boyden is located on the Milwaukee Railway about 75 miles east of Sioux City. In addition to operating this elevator, the Ass'n operates a large lumber yard, along with an oil station covering practically a city block.

Mr. Ed. Diekevers is the general manager, and Mr. Jim Schmit is the elevator manager. Both have many men to assist them in serving their trade.

The T. E. Ibberson Co. completed this well equipped, conveniently arranged plant recently and it is enjoying a good business.

Yellow Corn High in Vitamin A

The vitamin A content of yellow corn is high. One gram of yellow corn (39 samples) contained 2.5 to 8 units of vitamin A, one gram of red variegated corn (18 samples) contained 0.9 to 5 units, while one gram of white corn usually contained less than .03 unit, says Texas Experiment Circular 61. The units of vitamin A in crosses of yellow with white corn were approximately in proportion to the number of genetic factors for yellow color in the crosses. Season and locality (11 localities and 3 seasons) had some effect on the vitamin A content of yellow and red corn.

Varieties of corn varied little in composition, including protein, but the protein content varied considerably according to the locality in which the corn was grown. The correlation between rainfall, January through July, and protein content was—.576 plus or minus .072.

A Rhode Island Red hen, owned by Mrs. A. L. Wilhelmi, New York, has laid four large eggs since it was hatched last May. One measures $7\frac{3}{8}$ by 9 inches in circumference and weighs 7 ounces. In addition to a perfect filling a smaller perfect egg is within each of the four eggs.



Iron Clad Elevator and Feed Mill at Boyden, Iowa.

Texas Rules on Batch Mixing

The Texas Division of Feed Control Service has promulgated ruling No. 34, on batch mixing, which says:

Batch-mixing will be allowed without registering and tagging of the product only when the purchaser or his agent actually comes to the mixing plant, makes a bona fide purchase of properly tagged ingredients, sees them before the mixing is done, and also assures himself that they are mixed according to the formula furnished.

The feed so mixed must be delivered at once to the purchaser and not stored in the plant in an untagged condition for delivery at some future time. Unless the above conditions are fulfilled, all feed mixed according to formulas submitted must be registered for sale in Texas and properly tagged.

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By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

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Create Business by Analyzing Territory

A leading manufacturer of machinery principally sold to farmers comments to his dealers: Every dealer now engaged for the first time in making a survey and sales analysis of his territory will at its conclusion find himself in possession of certain vitally important information which he could have obtained in no other way. The assembled and classified facts will give him a picture of sales possibilities wholly unsuspected.

Not much use trying to build a house without a preconceived plan. It can be done, of course, but it is a pretty hodge-podge kind of a house by the time it is finished. And it costs a lot more money than it ought.

The grain and feed man who first analyzes his territory, learning how many farmers there are, the size of their farms, the numbers of livestock, the numbers of laying hens, their requirements in feeds and ingredients, the credit rating of the operator and whether or not he is also owner, will work out a basis for his operations that will give him maximum sales with minimum efforts and costs, both as a buyer and a seller. A farm survey and inventory will insure systematic and complete coverage of sales and profit possibilities.

An ordinary questionnaire, mailed to the farmers in a pre-conceived radius, will go a long way toward collecting helpful information.

Colorado Lamb Feeding

Ending three years of experiment with fattening lambs the Colorado Experiment station, in Bulletin No. 395, concluded:

Proso or hog millet did not prove as efficient as corn in fattening lambs.

In an average of three fattening tests with lambs, each ton of ground hog millet replaced 1,945.5 pounds of shelled corn, but required 11.7 pounds more cottonseed cake, 11.7 pounds more alfalfa meal, 269.3 pounds more cane fodder and 3.9 pounds more salt.

Complete and thoro grinding is very essential to insure complete utilization by the lambs.

An average of two fattening tests with lambs showed that each ton of ground hog (proso) millet replaced 2,275.0 pounds of whole millet, 57.1 pounds cottonseed meal, 57.1 pounds alfalfa meal, 1,157.0 pounds of cane fodder and 5.7 pounds of salt.

Protein supplements are very essential to balance rations composed largely of carbonaceous home-grown grains and roughages.

Cottonseed meal proved a good protein supplement, with a ration of shelled corn and cane fodder.

Alfalfa, altho not a home-grown product of Eastern Colorado, proved a valuable substitute as part of the cottonseed meal because it cheapened the cost of the protein supplement and at the same time this half-and-half mixture produced approximately the same rate of gain as cottonseed meal alone. Indications are that alfalfa meal will prove most valuable when a big spread in price exists between alfalfa and cottonseed meal.

Attempts to Increase Vitamin D in Milk Unsatisfactory

Searching for a cheap and practical method of increasing the vitamin D content of milk, the Ohio experiment station fed irradiated ergosterol to cows. This was effective, but costly. So another attempt was made with a commercial cod liver oil concentrate.

In the second experiment six Holstein cows were fed a base ration of second cutting leafy alfalfa, and a supplement mixed from 360 lbs. dried beet pulp, 200 lbs. yellow corn, 150 lbs. oats, 50 lbs. wheat bran, 50 lbs. linseed oilmeal, 4.5 lbs. salt.

Some time after beginning the experiment the beet pulp was soaked and fed separately. Allowances per cow were 18 lbs. of grain (including beet pulp), and 12 lbs. of hay daily.

W. E. Krauss, R. M. Bethke, and Willard Wilder, commenting on the results, showed:

Altho an eleven-fold increase in the vitamin-D potency of milk resulted from feeding cows

60,000 rat units of vitamin D in the form of Vitex, this increased potency (30.35 rat units per quart) was far below the 160 rat units per quart recommended for milk that is to be used as an antirachitic agent for infants. It must be pointed out in this connection that the milk produced on the basal ration was extremely low in vitamin D. Aside from this, the cost of the Vitex eliminates this product as one that can be fed to cows for the purpose of increasing the vitamin-D content of milk to the desired extent.

A Triple Mixture for Colorado Hogs

Taking market costs into consideration a triple mixture, composed of half tankage, one-fourth cottonseed meal and one-fourth alfalfa meal, by weight, produced greater and cheaper gains than tankage alone, when supplementing ground hog millet in a Colorado experiment.

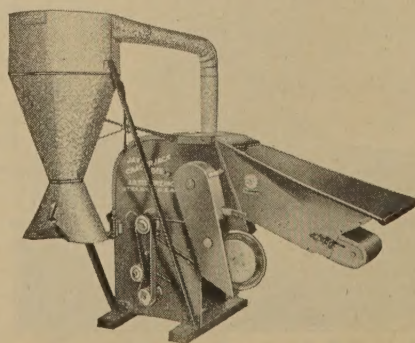
The mixture showed 88.1% of the feeding value of tankage, and had a market price of only 75.7%. Further, the mixture produced a better finished hog that outsold the tankage-fed pigs by 20 cents per cwt.—Colorado Experiment Station, Press Bulletin 81.

Improved Drag Mixer and Feeder for Hammer Mill

A feed grinding mill operates most economically when the supply of material is constant at a rate the machine can handle, and without running momentarily empty or overloaded. With hand feeding it is practically impossible to avoid excessive loads on the power unit.

The drag mixer and feeder shown in the engraving herewith requires not over ¼ h.p. for operating. It is of boilerplate steel construction. It has four speeds, governor-controlled, and the speeds can be changed while the mill is in operation by simply shifting the gears in the change-speed gear box. The hopper of the feeder is over five feet long, 29 inches wide at the rear and 13 inches wide at the bottom. The traveling table—four feet long—is conveyed by two separate drag chains. These are so arranged that ear corn can be mixed with oats, wheat, rye, barley, soy beans, etc., or any combination of small grains can be mixed with themselves or with any roughage such as alfalfa, clover hay, soy bean hay, lespedeza, corn fodder, sorghum, etc. The big idea back of this drag feeder and mixer is to reduce labor as well as to effect a thoro mixture of the feeds. The lower end of the feeder is 38 inches from the ground, which eliminates the back-breaking job of lifting when feeding the mill without this feeder. One man can feed the mill and take care of the ground material without loss of time.

This drag mixer and feeder is now standard equipment on the "Jay Bee" Crackerjack all steel hammer mill, which has been in general use the past four years. It can be installed on any Crackerjack now in the field in one hour's time without requiring any mechanical skill. It is not necessary to bore holes in the old Crackerjack mills to install this drag feeder. Additional information will be supplied on application to the manufacturers, J. B. Sedberry, Inc.



Drag Mixer and Feeder for Jay Bee Mill.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for May delivery:

		St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
		Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Feb. 4.	.....	9.05	10.30	7.10	8.50
Feb. 11.	.....	8.90	10.20	6.95	8.65
Feb. 18.	.....	9.20	10.65	7.20	8.85
Feb. 25.	.....	9.10	10.60	7.20	8.95
Mar. 3.	.....	9.15	10.50	7.15	8.55
Mar. 18.	.....	10.30	11.90	8.10	10.40

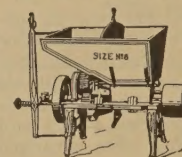
Prominent among the methods now in use to fight portable mill competition is attempts at passage of legislation to levy a peddler's tax on itinerant grinders. Of far greater benefit is the method which has been crowned with a measure of success, that of getting power companies to reduce power rates. The portable cannot compete with low cost stationary mills.

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"COMBINATION" MILLS



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SOUTH BEND INDIANA**

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocanut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Cottonseed meal, cake	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Sardine oil
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Sesame meal
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
Gluten, feed, meal	Soybean, meal
Hammer mills	Tankage
Iodine	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau
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Hammer Mill of Improved Design

The true principle of hammer mill grinding is to reduce the materials by impact while the materials are in suspension in the upper part of the mill, and the designers of the mill shown in the engraving herewith made the top part of extremely rugged construction. It is equipped with a heavy, solid, steel back plate, reinforced with half inch tie-bolts to withstand the impact shocks. The top stays in place by its own weight, bolting or clamping down being eliminated, the result being that any part of the machine can be reached with the minimum of effort and time, encouraging the operator to give its interior frequent inspection.

Substantial support is given by the extra heavy one-piece base, guaranteeing perfect alignment. The ball bearings are of the S. K. F. self-aligning heavy duty type with special retainers, installed in dust-proof housings which are mounted on the base brackets and dowel-pinned to prevent any shifting.

The hammers are adjustable and interchangeability of parts makes for the lowest up-keep costs. The side arms are of a special alloy steel, heat treated for added strength. The head is made of a special manganese steel of long wearing quality with 10 working faces, assuring the maximum production. The lock screw is made of a special tough steel. The hammer pin is made of standard steel, and is threaded on both ends; this provides the means for interchangeability so that any worn part may be replaced in a very short time.

The head is held rigidly in any one of the ten working positions, consequently, it is impossible for a mill to go out of balance or lose capacities due to mill material wedging the head in an off position. Adjustments of working faces are made without removing the hammer from the mill. Simply remove the lock screw, turn the head to the next working face and replace lock screw.

The fan is of the vacuum type, of solid steel, with no danger of assembled blades tearing off, and has been designed to economize power in elevating.

Screens are of the perforated steel type and are furnished in all sizes from 1/32-in. up.

The different parts are made from materials best suited to the work to be performed, eight different kinds of alloy steel being used in its construction, so that the machine has the stamina to withstand the hardest kind of service

with a minimum up-keep cost. Additional information will be given readers of the Journals on application to the manufacturers, the Schutte Pulverizer Corp.

Cottonseed vs. Linseed Cakes

Linseed oil cake and cottonseed cake are generally considered the two standard protein supplements for cattle-fattening rations. Earlier experimental work showed linseed oil cake produced the same gains as cottonseed cake but the higher cost of the linseed oil cake made its use prohibitive. These general results are repeated in this experiment.

Linseed oil cake produced very nearly the same rate of gain as cottonseed meal and its feed-replacement value shows that the two protein supplements are equal pound for pound. The cost of producing unit gains, however, was greater where linseed oil cake was used and therefore the loss per calf was \$1.07 less using cottonseed cake in the standard beet by-product ration. The selling price was the same for both lots and a carcass study in the packing house coolers showed six good and four medium carcasses where cottonseed cake was fed and only two good and seven medium carcasses in the lot fed linseed oil cake as the protein supplement.—Colorado Experiment Station, Press Bulletin 78.

Digestion trials with dairy cows fed solely on artificially dried young grass and on fresh green young grass indicated both are highly digestible and essentially equally digestible. This demonstrates the ability of dehydrated and carefully sun-cured hays to bring the freshness of spring to the milk pail.

One feature of great strength in the extension system is its close relationship and co-operation with interested organized groups. In all of this activity with organized groups, it is very important that the extension workers observe the strictly educational functions imposed upon the movement. It is necessary that they adhere to the administrative policy and proceed with definite educational policies that have been laid down. I am sure that all commercial groups will indorse the policy that the service adhere closely to educational functions and that the extension workers themselves do not become involved in any way in commercial activities.—F. E. Balmer, Director of Extension, State College of Washington, to the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

Dairy Feeds and Feeding

By PROF. F. B. MORRISON,
Before Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants

High protein content is not necessary in dairy feeds, providing cows have ample supplies of good alfalfa hay. The amount of protein should vary with the kind and quality of roughage. Volume of protein in the supplement may run from 12% to 20% to meet the cow's requirements.

Livestock do not seem to need varied rations, but a reasonable variety of proteins in supplements is to be advocated.

Dairy cows do not handle heavy feeds well. They need bulk. Some sections feeding wheat have found it inadvisable to include more than one-third of this ingredient, and it is most digestible when medium ground.

Beet pulp may be fed dry if the cows have access to plenty of water. Cottonseed meal, fed in too great proportions, creates disastrous deficiencies, but the volume may be increased when good quality roughage is available. The limit of cottonseed meal for pigs is about 9%.

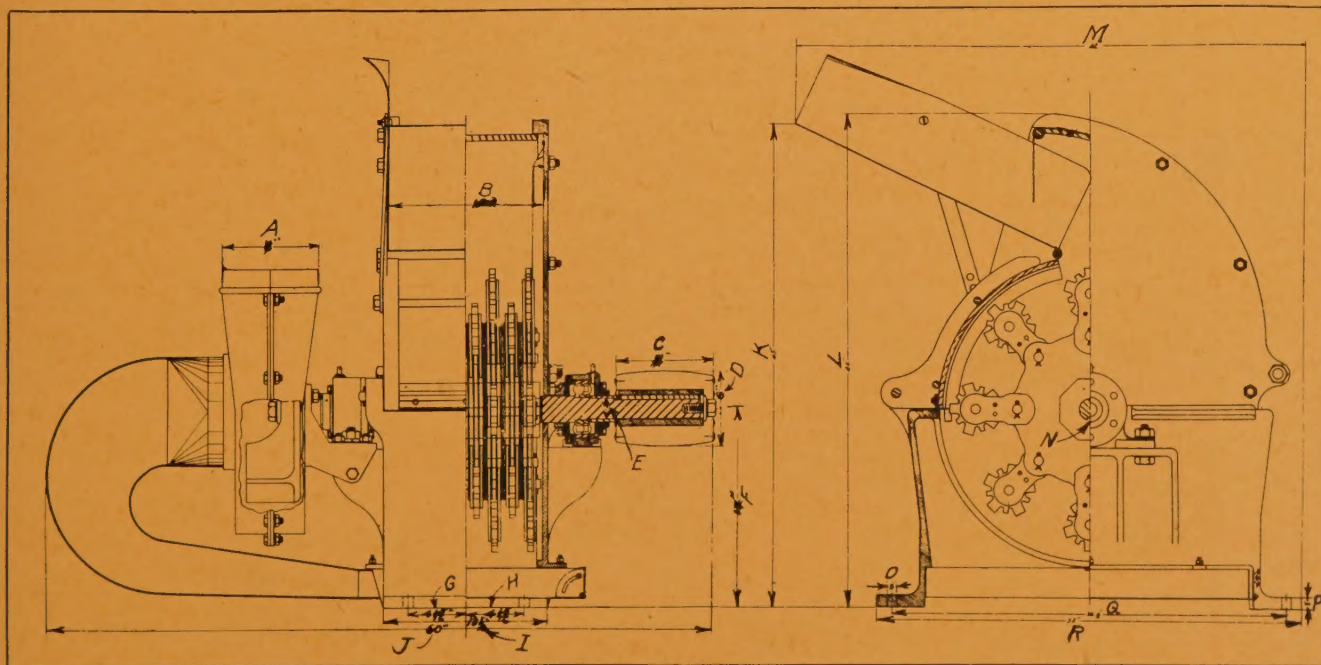
Cows need phosphorus and the addition of bone meal to dairy feeds has proven effective.

If too much of the fat is removed from oil meals used in feeding milk production declines. Approximately 4% fat should be left. Soybeans have proven an excellent protein supplement for dairy feeds.

Fish meal, properly fed, will not injure the milk. Milk rich in vitamin D is beneficial to human beings, and is commanding a premium in some markets. Irradiated yeast in feeds increases the vitamin D content of milk, but too much cod liver oil will damage the fat content. Some sections require iodine added to the feeds.

The addition of 1% each of salt, limestone and bone meal to dairy feeds is to be recommended for the northeast. Too much ground rock phosphate will give bad results. Ground oyster shell is an excellent source of calcium. Charcoal can be substituted for bone meal. Dried beet pulp is a good substitute for silage. Molasses adds palatability and improves the uniformity of feeds.

Oat feeds have a legitimate place in dairy feeding. The highest grade screenings will closely approach grain in feeding value, but the low grades are little better than straw. Hominy feed, corn meal and corn are nearly the same in feeding value.



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